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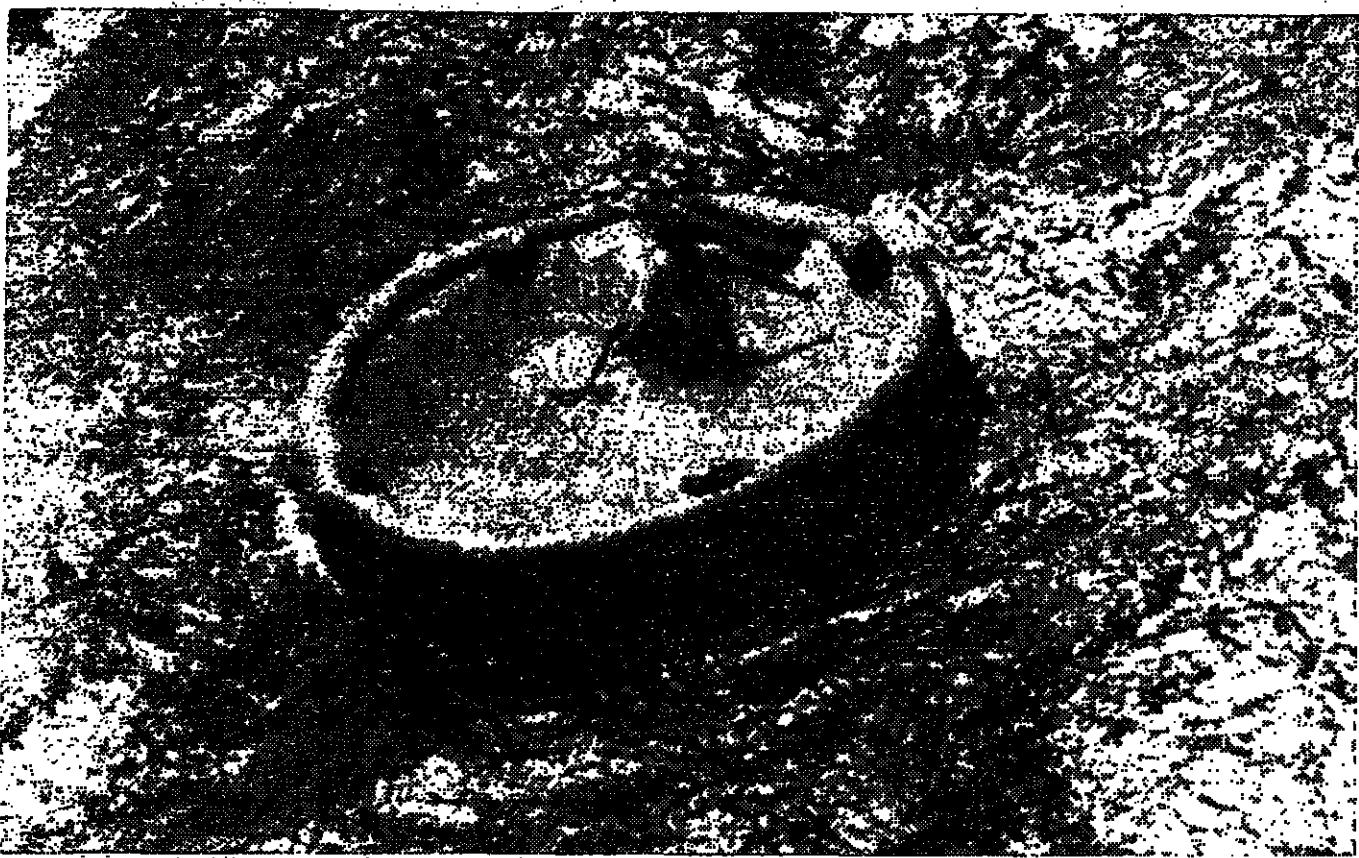
No. 27,749

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, APRIL 1-2, 1972

Established 1887

TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Cloudy. Temp. 57-65 (14-19). Tomorrow: Sunny. Temp. 58-65 (14-19). LONDON: Cloudy. Temp. 51-58 (10-14). Tomorrow: Sunny. Temp. 52-59 (11-15). CHICAGO: Cloudy. Temp. 50-58 (10-14). Tomorrow: Sunny. Temp. 51-59 (11-15). NEW YORK: Partly Cloudy. Temp. 51-59 (11-15). Tomorrow: Sunny. Temp. 52-60 (12-16).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

Austria 8 S. Lebanon 10 P.
Belgium 12 S. Luxembourg 12 L.F.
Denmark 2 D.K. Morocco 130
Euro (incl. tax) 4 P. Netherlands 130
France 120 Fr. Norway 2 N.K.
Germany 1 D.M. Portugal 8 Esc.
Great Britain 8 P. Spain 18 Ptas.
Greece 10 Drs. Sweden 1.75 S.Kr.
India Rs. 2.63 Switzerland 1.25 S.Fr.
Iran 45 Rials Turkey 1.60 Liras
Italy 186 Lire U.S. Military 20-20
Israel 1.5120 Yugoslavia 6 D.



SURVIVES—Hirotake Yamazaki adrift on life raft.

Shipwrecks Off Japan

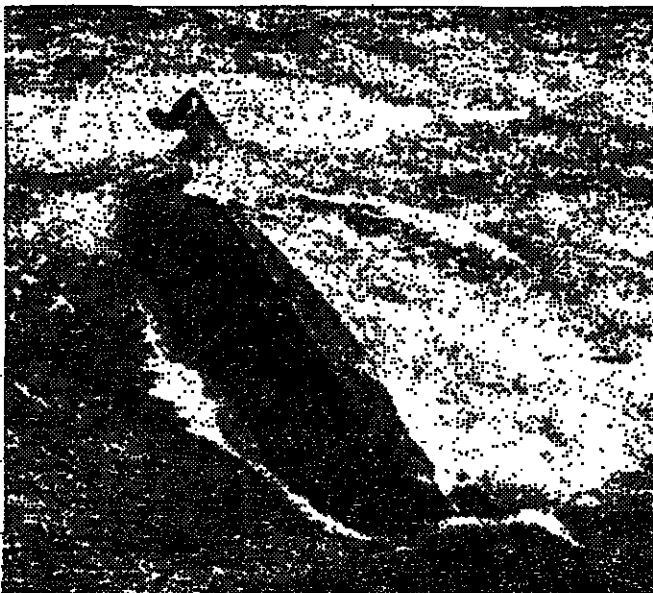
Storm at Sea: He's Saved, But at Least 63 Perish

TOKYO, March 31 (UPI)—A merchant sailor drifted for ten hours in a life raft in stormy seas off Tokyo Bay before rescue arrived today.

Officers of Japan's Maritime Safety Agency said Hirotake Yamazaki, 29, was the only survivor of a Japanese lumber ship which carried a crew of 22 when it capsized about midnight yesterday.

Altogether, 63 sailors and fishermen were listed as dead or missing during the storm in separate accidents involving fishing ships and small freighters, the Maritime Safety Agency said.

A fishing vessel was missing with 26 men aboard after a snow storm off Japan's northern island of Hokkaido. Maritime safety officers theorized the vessel might have collided with another ship in the storm.



CAPSIZED—The Ruko Maru floating in the Pacific.

Serious Crime

In U.S. Up 6%, Slowing of Rate

WASHINGTON, March 31 (AP)—Serious crime in the United States rose 6 percent during 1971, the smallest increase in six years, the Justice Department announced yesterday.

Preliminary FBI statistics were said to show that crime in cities with 250,000 or more inhabitants rose 2 percent; in the suburbs it increased 11 percent and in rural areas 10 percent.

Violent crime rose 9 percent during 1971, a slower rate than in previous years, according to the report.

As Catholics Plan Easter March

Ban on Ulster Parades Renewed

BELFAST, March 31 (Reuters).—Northern Ireland was relatively quiet today, but there was intense behind-the-scenes political activity as British Minister William Whitelaw announced that the ban on parades in the province would stay.

Mr. Whitelaw, named as minister responsible for Northern Ireland, said today that the ban must remain for the present. But he added that he will meet march organizers in the next few days to see if he would be justified in lifting the ban.

The announcement followed consultations with security chiefs and civil servants in Northern Ireland. Meanwhile, thousands of Catholics

were urged to support the traditional parade through Belfast on Sunday, the anniversary of the 1916 Dublin uprising against the British.

The Official wing of the outlawed Irish Republican Army has called for a big turnout, and leading republican figures were expected to speak at a ceremony in Milltown Catholic Cemetery.

Protestant Strike
Officials of the militant Protestant Vanguard movement meanwhile confirmed that it plans to stage a rent and tax strike throughout the province as the next phase of its protest campaign against the British take-over of the administration. Earlier this week more than

180,000 workers answered the Vanguard's call for a two-day work stoppage, which brought normal life to a halt and cost the province about \$2,000,000 in lost production.

The movement, which has pledged to win back for Northern Ireland a parliament of its own, today published a full-page appeal for funds in a Belfast newspaper.

"Believing that the situation in which we now find ourselves is intolerable, we have embarked on a course of action which will compel the British government to yield to the will of the majority," the advertisement stated.

Indirectly criticized Brian Faulkner's appeal against strikes or a Protestant campaign of civil disobedience, Mr. Faulkner's resignation as Northern Ireland's prime minister became effective yesterday when the legislation for direct rule became law.

"It is regretted by us that Mr. Faulkner or any member of his government has not responded to Vanguard's call," the advertisement stated.

The former prime minister has made it clear however that he and his Unionist party will not cooperate with the advisory commission of local residents which is being set up to assist Mr. Whitelaw.

Tomorrow former members of the disbanded Ulster Special (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

1 Terrorist Survived in Turk Raid

Youth in Cellar During Battle

ANKARA, March 31 (UPI).—Interior Minister Ferit Kubat announced in parliament today that one of 10 terrorists survived a commando raid yesterday in which 13 persons died.

He said that the survivor, Ertugrul Kurku, confessed that he took part in the kidnapping of three foreign hostages. Earlier, an Interior Ministry statement said that Kurku had insisted that the police were responsible for the deaths.

Kurku, 24, had been sought for a year on charges that he led an outlawed organization called Dev-Genc and was a leader in the Turkish People's Liberation Army, which has been accused of committing several murders, kidnappings and robberies.

He was found hiding in the basement of the house that was besieged and finally attacked by 500 commandos yesterday in the remote village of Kildere, north-east of Ankara.

9 Terrorists Slain

Nine other terrorists, a lawyer trying to negotiate the release of the hostages and the hostages—two Britons and a Canadian—were killed before and during the attack, Mr. Kubat said.

The hostages were John Law, 31, a Canadian, Gordon Banner, 35, and Charles Turner, 45, both British. All three were kidnapped Sunday at a Black Sea town where they worked as civilian radar technicians under a NATO agreement.

The government said that their bodies were found huddled together, bound hand and foot and shot, on the first floor of a two-story home owned by the mayor of Kildere.

Version Repeated

Mr. Kubat repeated this version today but differed from an earlier government statement saying that the terrorists were slain in a room-to-room battle. He said that eight of the accused terrorists died in a single shooting fray and a ninth when he tried to flee the house.

He did not say how or where the lawyer, Semer Sadil, died. Kurku at first was included among the dead, but Mr. Kubat said that police made a mistake and assumed one of the mutilated bodies was his.

He also said that evidence indicated that the hostages were shot before the final assault.

Among the dead, the government said earlier, was guerrilla leader Mahir Cayan. Newsmen at the scene said that he left a note written on a photograph of the mayor, Emrullah Aslan.

Guerrilla's Note

"Your offspring will be called traitors for seven coming generations," newsmen said the note read. "We will die fighting but your death... will come another way."

Mr. Kubat said that the mayor told police that the terrorists and their hostages were holed up in his house.

The shootings and assault caused a sensation in Turkey, inspired what police sources said were six minor bombings in Istanbul and led to a short demonstration by some students.

Police arrested 11 persons in Istanbul after students tried to demonstrate there.



West Berlin cars waiting to go into East Berlin.

Total May Reach 400,000

Peak Tide From West Berlin Pours Through Wall to East

BERLIN, March 31 (UPI).—Tens of thousands of West Berliners flooded through nine crossing points in the wall today for happy and tearful Easter reunions with friends and relatives in the East.

"I never have seen such a rush," said an East German border guard at the Friedrichstrasse border station, who waved travelers through with barely a glance at their identity cards.

In the morning West Berliners arrived at the station by subway and elevated railway at the rate of about 5,000 an hour. West Berliners leaving the city for Dresden, Weimar and other East German cities for the first time in 20 years were backed up for six miles at the East German highway checkpoint at Drewitz, outside West Berlin. It was also the first time West Berliners were

allowed to enter East Berlin since 1966.

There was no official count but West Berlin police estimated that about 400,000 West Berliners would enter East Berlin and East Germany over the four-day holiday weekend that started today at 4 a.m.

There were delays as long as an hour to get into East Berlin although border guards and customs officials abandoned their customary strict controls.

The traffic jam from the West was complicated by the crowds of Eastern residents who gathered in East Berlin outside of stations and checkpoints to greet their friends and relations from the West.

"I had trouble recognizing you, you've got so fat," said an East Berlin brother to his sister outside the Friedrichstrasse station.

The East Germans opened the wall two hours earlier than had been scheduled originally, to accommodate the weekend rush. Even at that early hour there was brisk traffic.

Many West Berliners carried presents with them of goods rare or expensive in the East. Others bought coffee, whiskey, cognac, cosmetics, wash-and-wear shirts at the East German shops called "Intershops" which were established to sell scarce products at prices set in Western currency only.

The wall was opened Wednesday for seven days in what they called a goodwill gesture even though the Big Four agreement on Berlin has not been signed yet. The agreement allows West Berliners to visit the East for a total of 30 days a year.

Tito Sees Soviet Defense Chief

BELGRADE, March 31 (UPI).—Marshal Andrei A. Grechko, the Soviet Defense Minister, met President Tito today on the northern Adriatic island of Brioni.

Local news media said that Yugoslav officials had described the talks as "friendly" but gave no details. Marshal Grechko is on a five-day official visit to Yugoslavia.

Gen. Nikola Ljubicevic, the Yugoslav Defense Minister, and V.I. Stepanov, the Soviet ambassador to Belgrade, attended the talks on Brioni.

Red Attack Cuts Lines Near DMZ

Saigon Forces Lose Five Bases

SAIGON, March 31 (UPI).—North Vietnamese infantry supported by heavy artillery broke through the western corner of the South Vietnamese defense line below the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) today and pushed the defenders back toward Quang Tri, 16 miles below the DMZ, reports from the front said.

The dispatches said the North Vietnamese, in the heaviest attacks in four years, had overrun five and possibly six Saigon bases, and that a Communist unit of unknown size knifed through to within a mile of Quang Tri and hit the big base with 200 rounds of mortar fire tonight.

The bases overrun by the Communists stretch along a 15-mile north-south line about 15 miles inland from the South China Sea. An east-west defense line stretching 15 miles inland from the sea was holding but was under heavy rocket, mortar and artillery attack.

Front dispatches said the attackers drove the South Vietnamese from three bases today and two yesterday and said a sixth base was under heavy attack and that its fate was not known.

Unknown Results

The U.S. Command sent helicopters into Quang Tri air base yesterday to help the South Vietnamese withstand the onslaught. Field dispatches said the helicopters took off tonight and attacked the North Vietnamese mortar positions with unknown results.

In Washington, the White House said President Nixon is confident the South Vietnamese Army can cope with the intensified Communist assaults. Deputy press secretary Gerald L. Warren said Mr. Nixon was watching the war very closely and that if the South Vietnamese handle the situation, it will be final proof Vietnamization has succeeded.

U.S. and allied troops went on alert for a possible general Communist offensive as Hanoi radio exhorted its troops to "attack the enemy repeatedly."

Saigon was alerted for possible rocket attacks and the government rushed its last reserves from the Saigon area to meet a new threat in the Central Highlands.

Air Strikes

The air war also flared up. U.S. planes carried out two strikes in North Vietnam. F-4 Phantoms shot down a MIG-21 over Laos and the Communists shot down another Spectre gunship over Laos.

The U.S. Command also reported the loss of a U.S. helicopter over Laos last Monday and said five men were missing.

Two F-105s attacked two North Vietnamese anti-aircraft sites—the first protective reaction strikes since March 19.

In Phnom Penh, 10 persons, one of them a child, were wounded this afternoon when grenades exploded in a downtown cinema.

Military police arrested 11 suspects, but were unable to confirm whether they were Communist terrorists.

Long Cheng Attack

VIETNAMESE, March 31 (Reuters).—Laotian forces backed by air strikes repulsed a North Vietnamese attack on the CIA base at Long Cheng, killing 50 Communist troops and destroying two tanks, American sources said today.

The North Vietnamese supported by three tanks yesterday attacked a government helicopter landing pad west of the Skyline Ridge—a mountain ridge overlooking the Long Cheng base, 32 miles north of Vientiane. Two of the tanks hit mines. The sources added. Government casualties included more than ten wounded.

Developing Each Day

PARIS, March 31 (AP).—Viet Cong Foreign Minister Nguyen Thi Binh said today that the situation in South Vietnam is "developing each day to our advantage" and that "our struggle will be victorious."

Mrs. Binh was apparently referring to a new upsurge of activity by Communist forces in South Vietnam. The foreign minister conferred with newsmen after meeting for 45 minutes with French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann.

Alpine Passes Closed

GENEVA, March 31 (Reuters).—Swiss motorway organizations yesterday announced the closing of 12 Alpine passes, including the Great St. Bernard and the St. Gotthard, because of snow. Skiers were warned of the danger of small avalanches above altitudes of 6,500 feet.

Mujib Threatens to Quit Over Dissension

DACCA, March 31 (UPI).—Prime Minister Mujibur Rahman threatened to resign today unless his people worked together to reconstruct Bangladesh. "If you do not follow my advice I shall leave everything," he said.

Sheikh Mujib's remark was made before about 100,000 people at a rally at Khulna, 90 miles southeast of Dhacca, government officials said.

Sheikh Mujib called for an all-out struggle against extreme rightists who he said were blocking his policies and reported that the police have orders "to shoot down

[anyone] engaged in creating confusion and trouble."

15 Hurt in Fight

In a display of such trouble, members of rival hotel unions in Dhacca fought with wooden staves and iron bats in the lobby, kitchen and coffee shop of the Dhacca Intercontinental Hotel today. The police fired submachine guns outside the building to disperse the demonstrators.

About 15 persons were hurt, four of them seriously, officials said. The incident was regarded as a

symptom of rising labor unrest throughout Bangladesh, brought on by heavy unemployment. The battle erupted at midnight when 300 to 400 striking hotel workers arrived to urge intercontinental workers to join a walkout demanding nationalization of all hotels and the reopening of one closed by the government and converted into a hospital.

The intercontinental's 450 employees, who have better pay and working conditions than workers in other hotels, refused to support the strikers and the fighting broke out.

ITT, a Friend to Favor-Seeking Congressmen

By Robert M. Smith

WASHINGTON, March 31 (UPI).—Susan Lichtman, Dita Davis Beard's former secretary, said in an interview here yesterday that the International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. regularly did favors for members of Congress and that she herself

had handled a request from Sen. Vance Hartke last summer for one of the company's jet liners. Sen. Hartke, D., Ind., could not be reached for comment.

"The thing that shocked me," Mrs. Lichtman said, "and very little in Washington would shock me, was that members of Congress would call Congressional liaison [an ITT section here] and sometimes ask Mrs. Beard for favors on a big scale."

"The one instance that I specifically recall," Mrs. Lichtman continued, "because I had

"The thing that shocked me, and very little in Washington would shock me, was that members of Congress would call... and sometimes ask Mrs. Beard for favors on a big scale."

to call back and say there just isn't a plane available right now, they are all in use, was a request from Sen. Vance Hartke—I believe in June of last year." Mrs. Lichtman said that she had relayed the refusal to a member of the senator's staff.

Annoyed by Demands

She said that the requests were so numerous that Mrs. Beard was moved at one point to say, "All these people want planes all the time. Don't they know the company has to use these planes, too?"

Mrs. Lichtman said that she also remembered a request from a congressman to have two ITT

camper vehicles meet him on his arrival at Le Havre, France, so that he and his family could camp and tour around Europe. She said that she could not remember who had made that request.

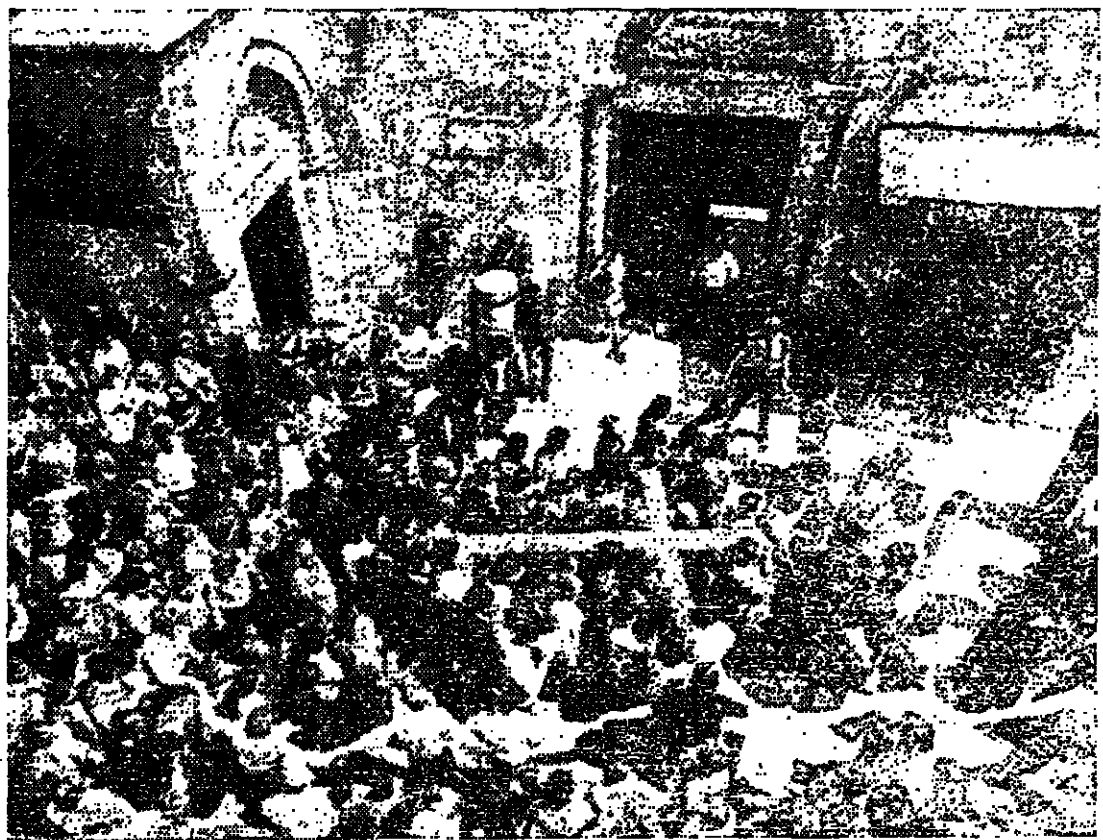
The 25-year-old woman, now a student at the University of Toronto, also disclosed that ITT had refused to cooperate with Mrs. Beard's lawyers and had tried to keep Mrs. Beard's daughter, Lane Beard, from reaching her in Toronto.

Harold E. White, one of Mrs. Beard's lawyers, called ITT, she said, and told her that ITT had refused to give him a copy of

the affidavit that she had filed. Mrs. Lichtman's affidavit said basically that she recalled typing some portions of a memorandum described by Jack Anderson, the columnist, as having been written by Mrs. Beard, but that she did not recall other portions.

"I was confused," Mrs. Lichtman recalled. "I told Mr. White I couldn't understand why they wouldn't let him look at my affidavit." She said that she then called ITT and referred to a Mr. Lahoy in the security section who told her he would check with ITT's lawyers. He called back, she said, and told her that ITT lawyers felt she should not talk with Mr. White "because there might be some talk of collusion."

Mrs. Lichtman said that she could not understand that, but in any case Mr. White called (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



STATION OF THE CROSS—Worshippers in Jerusalem retracing Christ's steps. Despite the Mideast conflict, Jerusalem was a symbol of peace yesterday. Story Page 2.

Good Friday Commemoration

Thousands in Jerusalem See Christ's Last Steps Retraced

JERUSALEM, March 31 (Reuters).—Thousands of Christian pilgrims, some wearing heavy wooden crosses, today retraced Christ's last steps along the Via Dolorosa, in the old walled city of Jerusalem, as Easter celebrations began.

Winding their way in brilliant spring sunshine through the narrow, ancient streets, the pilgrims, many of them from the East, paused at each of the 14 stations of the cross to sing hymns and pray in a dozen languages in the traditional Good Friday commemoration of the passion.

Jerusalem itself, despite the Middle East conflict, looked the very symbol of peace as pilgrims and tourists thronged its winding lanes and crowded bazaars after the procession.

Security precautions taken by Israeli authorities for the fifth Easter celebration under their control since Jerusalem was reunited in the Middle East war in 1967 were notably inconspicuous.

Passover Festival

The number of pilgrims was reported to be much larger than last year and the crowds in the Old City were swelled by Jewish tourists from abroad celebrating the Passover festival, commemorating the exodus of the children of Israel from Egypt more than 3,000 years ago.

Civilian police guarded road intersections and the Christian pilgrims, many from abroad, began their march of the passion at the Omariya School, traditional site of the Antonia Fort, where Pontius Pilate pronounced the sentence that sent Christ on his final journey to Calvary.

Splitting into various national groups and marshalled by Arab boy scouts, the faithful took two hours to wind their way to the Church of the Holy Sepulcher on Calvary.

There, the Latin patriarch of Jerusalem, Monsignor Giacomo Giuseppe Beltriti, highest-ranking Roman Catholic prelate in the Holy Land, celebrated the office of Tenebrae.

Within the Church

The last five stations were within the Church of the Holy Sepulcher itself and commemorated the stripping, crucifixion, removal from the cross and burial of Jesus.

The Easter celebrations were continuing tonight with a burial service at the Basilica of the Holy Sepulcher by the Stone of Unction, near the traditional tomb of Christ.

Tomorrow, the service of the Fire and the Font will be celebrated when a flame is kindled within the grave, signifying the light beamed out from this place to the world.

The celebrations reach their climax on Sunday, with a pontifical high mass commemorating the Resurrection.

Papal Commemoration

ROME, March 31 (Reuters).—Pope Paul VI, in stocking feet and without his papal mitre or ring, today led the Roman Catholic world in solemn commemoration of the death of Christ.

The 74-year-old pontiff officiated in the Basilica of Saint Mary Major amid a congregation of cardinals, bishops, clergy and faithful, all in long service at which the choir and cantors sang the passion of Christ according to Saint John, and deacons read out prayers in 10 different languages.

by the movement's leader, William Craig.

The predominantly Protestant B. S. Specials were frequently accused of anti-Catholic bias by Catholic leaders.

Two years ago they were disbanded on the recommendation of an official inquiry.

Violence Tapers Off

Army and police spokesmen reported only minor incidents overnight in the wake of the worst day's violence since the announcement of direct rule a week ago.

Two people died yesterday—an army bomb-disposal expert and a housewife—and five were seriously wounded and 25 received minor injuries in a wave of bombing and shooting incidents concentrated in the Belfast area.

There were several shooting incidents in Londonderry during the day.

In one the army claimed a hit on a guerrilla gunman who fired four rounds at an army post.

Snipers also fired at troops on the city's walls.

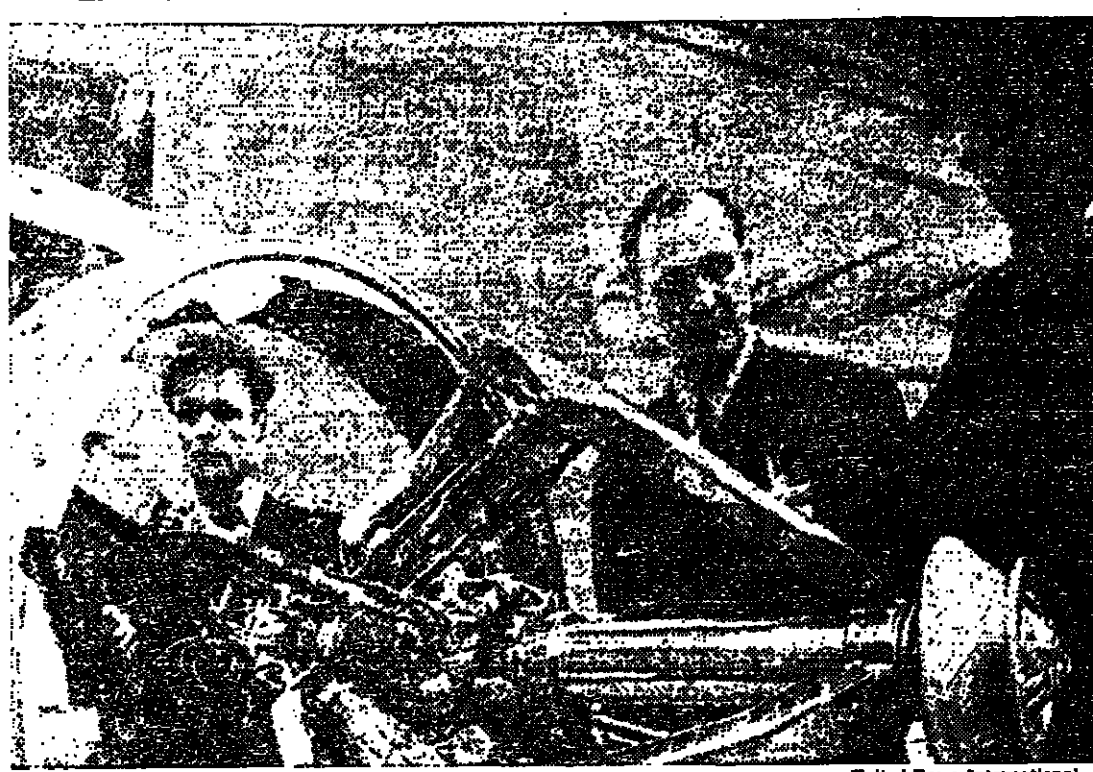
In the city's Guildhall Square, snipers ran for cover as nine shots were fired across the area. Authorities were unable to say where they came from or who fired them.

Guerrilla Mine Kills S. African

PRETORIA, South Africa, March 31 (UPI).—A white police sergeant was killed and seven other policemen were injured yesterday when their vehicle was blown up by a guerrilla landmine in the Capriviri Strip, a police spokesman said today.

The spokesman said that the sergeant, Tjaart Rieker, was killed instantly.

The Capriviri Strip is a narrow finger of land reaching east into central Africa from South-West Africa's northern border with Mozambique. At its tip, it borders on Zambia, Rhodesia and Botswana and there have been numerous clashes between South African security forces and guerrillas.



United Press International.

SPACE COOPERATION—Three visiting Soviet space engineers inspecting probe used to dock Apollo command modules with lunar landing craft at Space Center in Houston on Thursday. They are meeting with U.S. engineers to design docking system for joint Soviet-American mission in earth orbit, for as early as 1974.

To Study Planet's Chemistry

Soviet Probe Will Land on Venus

By John Noble Wilford

MOSCOW, March 31 (NYT).—A Soviet official disclosed yesterday that the primary mission of Venus-8, a spacecraft launched earlier this week, is to determine the chemistry of the Venusian surface.

The disclosure, in an interview, was the first indication that the Venus-bound spacecraft, which represents an advance in sophistication over previous attempts by the Soviet Union to explore Venus.

It also confirmed what Soviet press statements have only hinted—that Venus-8 is designed for a soft landing on the cloud-shrouded planet.

In the interview, Georgi I. Petrov, director of the Soviet Institute of Space Research, said:

"We want very much to reach the surface of the planet."

The 2,800-pound spacecraft, Dr. Petrov said, includes design improvements that should allow it to withstand the planet's intense heat and great pressures for "tens of minutes" after the planned soft landing in July.

Heat Absorption

Dr. Petrov said that the "time of the vehicle's operations" will be determined by its ability to absorb heat before the heat can damage the scientific instruments and radio transmitter. Temperatures at the Venusian surface reach about 900 degrees Fahrenheit, and the atmospheric pressures are about 90 times those on earth at sea level.

The last Soviet Venus probe, Venus-7, transmitted data for 20 minutes after it reached the surface in December, 1970. The data were confined to temperature and pressure measurements.

Dr. Petrov said that, although useful data stopped after 20 minutes, the spacecraft continued to transmit radio signals for several minutes thereafter.

On Venus-8, Dr. Petrov said, there are "a few additional experiments," whose main objectives are to analyze the Venusian soil so that it can be compared with earth soil.

Radiation Technique

He would not describe the instruments in detail, but said the analysis will involve bombarding the surface with radiations that cause reactions that can be sensed by the spacecraft systems. The type of reactions will indicate the basic chemical elements in the soil, he said.

The description seemed similar to chemical analysis techniques used on the moon by American Surveyor spacecraft.

Dr. Petrov said that the "bulk of the spacecraft's mass" is devoted to the protection against heat and pressure of the planet.

Although the Russians sometimes launch two spacecrafts on similar planetary missions, one a back-up for the other, Dr. Petrov would not say if there were any such plans this time.

"There might be," was his vague reply to the question.

In its Venus exploration, Dr. Petrov said, the Soviet Union hopes to develop a model of the planet's atmosphere. Some of Venus-8's instruments will supply data on the density and constituents of the planet's thick clouds.

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In particular, Dr. Petrov said, Venus-8 and future probes should return data on the dust, water and gaseous content of the clouds.

Dr. Petrov also said that Soviet scientists are considering other spacecraft to orbit Venus. Such vehicles, he said, should be aimed at penetrating the cloud cover with remote sensing devices to determine the relief of the Venusian surface.

The Institute of Space Research, an arm of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, is in charge of planning the experiments for Soviet scientific and planetary missions and analyzing much of the data returned.

Mrs. Lichtman said that, although Mrs. Beard is the only person in the office with the title "lobbyist," the other people in the Congressional Relations Section seemed to do much the same kind of work—meeting with congressmen and officials in government agencies and keeping track of matters of interest to the corporation. With the exception of one man, she said, they all have the title "manager."

She said that Mrs. Beard "started 10 years ago as Mr. Merriam's secretary and advanced rapidly to lobbyist, with an office as big as his." W. R. Merriam, head of ITT's Washington office.

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Lobbyist's Ex-Secretary Notes ITT Favors for Congressmen

(Continued from Page 1)

back later the same day and told her that her call had succeeded in getting ITT to let him see a copy of the affidavit.

In New York, ITT identified "R.J. Laviole" as its director of security and safety.

Mrs. Lichtman said that she was also baffled by the treatment given Lane Beard. "Mrs. Beard's daughter finally reached me through her own efforts," she said. "She told me she called Beverly Sincavage (another secretary who works for Mrs. Beard) and Mrs. Sincavage told her my whereabouts were unknown. I had called Miss Sincavage myself earlier in March to ask about Mrs. Beard's health and had given her my telephone number."

Mrs. Sincavage has refused to answer questions.

When Lane Beard reached her, Mrs. Lichtman said, "she asked whether I would be willing to talk with her mother's attorney. I said I would."

The former secretary said that she was "angry" with the way ITT and others have treated Mrs. Beard, whom she described as "charming," "generous" and "fair."

"She is a bit of a character, but a very nice person," she continued, explaining that Mrs. Beard is "rather tough in mannerisms and her language is colorful."

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tence reads: "John Mitchell has certainly kept it on the higher level only, we should be able to do the same."

Mr. Mitchell has denied ever learning of the ITT commitment to the Republican National Convention in San Diego, Calif.

Asked if the memo she typed did not surprise her at the time, she said, "No. I consider the political system corrupt, and I had the impression that the Republican party represented big business. To my knowledge there was nothing illegal about the contribution."

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Vance Hartke

Chilean Congress to Probe Alleged Plot by CIA and ITT

By Juan de Onis

SANTIAGO, Chile, March 31 (NYT).—The Chilean Congress has decided to investigate alleged activities of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency and the International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. designed to keep President Salvador Allende from taking office in 1970.

The investigation, to be conducted in the Chamber of Deputies, was requested by a majority in both houses after Herman del Canto, minister of interior, reported on an alleged plot by retired military officers and a small, rightist opposition party to overthrow Mr. Allende last week.

However, the anti-Marxist opposition, led by the Christian Democrats and National parties, which control the Congress, questioned the evidence the government has presented on both the CIA activities and on the plot last week.

The Christian Democrats announced that in protest they will organize a march open to "all democratic parties" that will also serve to demonstrate opposition to the refusal by Mr. Allende's leftist government to authorize a march by women 10 days ago and a march by private organizations Tuesday.

While the Congress agreed to an investigation of the CIA, a court of appeal released on bail the president of the Patria y Libertad (Fatherland and Liberty) Movement, Pablo Rodriguez Grez, a lawyer, who was accused by the government prosecutor of fomenting the alleged plot last week.



Associated Press

NEWLYWEDS—Sen. Barry Goldwater, R., Ariz., photographing his son, Rep. Barry Goldwater Jr., and his bride, the former Susan Lee Gherman, after their wedding.

Electric Band Enlivens Wedding of Goldwater's Son

LAGUNA BEACH, Calif., March 31 (UPI)—The politics were conservative but not the proceedings yesterday when Rep. Barry M. Goldwater Jr. married a pretty blonde college student.

The groom wore a "Sack It to Me" button under his lapel, a four-man electric band blared pop tunes as wedding music, and a former presidential candidate was among the press photographers, urging "Kiss her! Kiss her! Move in closer!" like a hardened veteran with a demagogic editor.

"It was exactly what we wanted," said the bride, Susan Lee Gherman, 25, green-eyed blonde UCLA student, daughter of a well-to-do do Balboa, Calif., doctor and land developer.

She and Rep. Goldwater, 33, a California Republican, had to find another church as the wedding day neared because the pastor of their first choice would not allow them to use pop music during the ceremony.

The band—using electric guitar, electric piano, bass, flute and violin—played the Beatles' "Yesterday," "A Man and a Woman," "Impossible Dream" from "Man of La Mancha," and a medley from the movie "Love Story."

Nixon Group Attacks Lindsay For Seeking Wis. GOP Votes

WASHINGTON, March 31.—President Nixon's re-election committee has launched an attack on New York Mayor John V. Lindsay, who is actively seeking Republican votes in Tuesday's Wisconsin presidential primary.

Mr. Lindsay, a former Republican who is seeking the Democratic presidential nomination, is openly soliciting support from Republicans and independents in Wisconsin.

Francis L. Dale, chairman of the Committee for the Re-Election of the President, said in Washington yesterday that Mr. Lindsay had resorted to "last-minute desperation, gutter tactics... trying to find an excuse for his impending defeat five days before that defeat happens."

The Republican National Committee conceded in a statement yesterday that Sen. Robert J. Goldwater, who is actively seeking Republican votes in Tuesday's Wisconsin presidential primary, is openly soliciting support from Republicans and independents in Wisconsin.

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Sen. Muskie told a high school audience in Racine that Sen. McGovern "has said he was right on the start. That isn't an accurate description of his record in the war."

Sen. Muskie said that both he and Sen. McGovern voted for the bill of Tonkin resolution and gains its repeal. The resolution, passed in August, 1964, was the assurance by which former President Lyndon B. Johnson claimed aggressive backing for his war policies.

"In 1968, he praised President Johnson's restraint in the conduct of the war, even resisted cessation of the bombing of North," Sen. Muskie said. "I don't know what 'right on the start' means, but it isn't mean consistency for the Sen. McGovern or myself."

Sen. Muskie, who now advocates immediate U.S. withdrawal, said that he was wrong in supporting earlier war policies. Meanwhile, Sen. McGovern, aided by a poll showing him leading in the Democratic field, practitioners of "old-style, use-them-or-lose-them politics."

Sen. McGovern was cheered by the disclosure of a labor-sponsored poll showing him leading his main rivals, Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, Minnesota and Sen. Frank Church, Idaho.

He is the first corresponding member of the academy to seek permission to emigrate, they said.

Harrisburg-7 Jury Requests Transcripts

Puzzle on Testimony, Judge's Instructions

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 31 (Reuters).—The jury in the Harrisburg Seven conspiracy trial today began its second day of deliberations after asking for transcripts of testimony covering four days of the trial.

It was the jury's second request. Last night it asked Judge Dixon Herman to reread a section of his controversial address relating to conspiracy.

The Rev. Philip Berrigan and six other anti-war defendants are charged with conspiring to kidnap presidential aide Henry Kissinger, blow up heating tunnels under government buildings in Washington and raid draft boards.

Today's court session lasted only 35 minutes. Judge Herman reread his 15-minute direction on the conspiracy indictment and told the jury he would make available the testimony transcripts they wanted.

Informers' Testimony

The testimony covers four days during which an informer of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Boyd Douglas, was on the stand. On two of those days Douglas testified for the prosecution and on the other two was cross-examined by the defense.

The jury deliberated yesterday for nearly seven hours. One of its first moves was to elect Harrisburg accountant Harold Sheets as its foreman.

After today's court session, defense attorney Paul O'Dwyer said the jury's request to the judge to reread his highly complex instructions on the conspiracy charge "means they are as confused as I am about conspiracy."

"No matter how much a judge wrestles with a conspiracy charge, he can't make too much sense out of it," Mr. O'Dwyer said. "It is an evil law. It can cast almost anyone in liability."

Mr. O'Dwyer asserted that the jury's request for the transcripts showed what he termed their "obvious concern" about Boyd Douglas.

"That's the weakest link in the government's case," he said.

As the jury deliberated, plans went forward here for demonstrations in support of the defendants today and tomorrow. Today's protest at a nearby Army barracks was expected to result in arrests, according to a spokesman for the Harrisburg Defense Committee, which predicts that tomorrow's rally will draw 15,000 people.

Librarian Released

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 31 (AP).—Zola Horn, 63, a Modesto, Calif., librarian, was released from jail yesterday after serving nearly three weeks for her refusal to testify at the federal conspiracy trial of Father Berrigan and his six co-defendants.

Judge Herman sentenced Miss Horn for contempt March 3 and ordered her imprisoned for the duration of the trial.

While a librarian at Bucknell University, Miss Horn was hostess at a dinner party for a group which included some of the conspiracy trial defendants. It was this gathering about which she refused to testify.

She was released on bond March 6 while appealing the contempt sentence, but when she lost the appeal she was returned to jail on March 14.



Mayor John V. Lindsay

UMW's Boyle Is Convicted For Political Contributions

WASHINGTON, March 31 (UPI).—A federal jury today convicted United Mine Workers president W.A. (Tony) Boyle on charges of illegally funneling union money to American political campaigns.

Mr. Boyle was the first national labor leader to be prosecuted by the U.S. government for such activity.

He faces a maximum of 32 years imprisonment and \$120,000 in fines should he lose his expected appeal.

Mr. Boyle also would be barred from holding union office for five years unless specifically allowed to do so by the U.S. Parole Board.

The 67-year-old head of the coal miners was found guilty on all 13 counts of the indictment.

Two Cleared

The jury, which reached its verdict after nine and a half hours of deliberation, cleared two other UMW officials, John Owens, 31, who is secretary-treasurer, and James Kmetz, 47, the union's chief lobbyist.

American federal law forbids

Soviet Scientist Said To Hope to Emigrate

MOSCOW, March 31 (AP).—Dr. Venyamin G. Levich, a prominent Soviet scientist and a Jew, wants to leave for Israel, informed sources said.

Dr. Levich, a 55-year-old physical chemist and a corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences, has asked for the character references needed to apply for an exit visa, the sources said.

He is the first corresponding member of the academy to seek permission to emigrate, they said.



Associated Press

LADIES OF THE LAW—Two patrolwomen in Ann Arbor, Mich., frisking a suspect Thursday just before making arrest. The woman was sought on a warrant and was in court within 14 minutes of being apprehended. Ann Arbor police force has three women on regular patrol duty.

U.S. Bias Agency Broadens Rules for Working Women

WASHINGTON, March 31 (UPI).—The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission has strengthened its regulations on job discrimination against women and broadened the rules to include for the first time employer policies on pregnancy and birth.

The commission, in regulations to be published in the Federal Register next week, has taken its firmest position to date concerning the equalization of fringe benefits and state protective laws, which many women have come to consider more a detriment than a help.

"Our whole standards have changed, and I think it's about time," William H. Brown 3d, chairman of the commission, said in an interview yesterday. "We've changed to meet the needs of the people."

In the most sweeping revision of its 1966 guidelines on discrimination because of sex, the employment commission now says that to deny a woman a job because she is pregnant is to violate the 1964 Civil Rights Act.

Urine Is Tested

As an example, Mr. Brown said that the commission knew of a company in Washington, a large employer of women, that was giving urine tests to women job applicants and using them to determine pregnancy, without the knowledge of the women. The new provision makes it clear that that type of thing is improper," he added.

In addition, according to the new regulations, disabilities related to pregnancy—including recovery from childbirth, miscarriage and abortion—should be treated by employers the same as any other temporary disability in terms of leave time, seniority, reinstatement and insurance payments.

The commission promulgates guidelines to make clear its position on the policies and practices of employers, labor unions and employment agencies that might be held discriminatory under the equal job opportunity law. Although they do not carry the force of law, the guidelines are influential in courts hearing job-discrimination cases.

Fringe Benefits Included

The guidelines also seek to equalize fringe benefits, which are defined to include "medical, hospital, accident, life insurance and retirement benefits, profit-sharing and bonus plans, leave, and other terms, conditions and privileges of employment," by making it an unlawful employment practice to discriminate between men and women.

Single out for special attention are:

- Distinctions as to "head of household" or "principal wage earner" status. Such status confers greater benefits on men.

• Different benefits for spouses and families of male and female employees, or benefits for a spouse that are not provided to an employee of the same sex; for example, wives of male employees receiving maternity benefits while female employees do not.

• Pension or retirement plans having differentials based on sex.

Police in Argentina Switch Search Area for Fiat Aide

BUENOS AIRES, March 31 (Reuters).—Argentine police and troops trying to pick up the trail of Trotskyite guerrillas holding kidnapped Italian businessman Oberdan Salustro switched their main effort from the capital to the central province of Cordoba today.

A task force of 600 men fanned out through villages in mountain areas around Cordoba city, 450 miles northwest of here, a police spokesman said.

Mr. Salustro's firm, Fiat-Concord, the Argentinian subsidiary of the Italian Fiat Motor Co., has its largest assembly plant in Cordoba. The city has also been a major center of activity by guerrillas of the People's Revolutionary Army (ERP), the group which kidnapped Mr. Salustro 11 days ago.

Earlier today, a dragnet of northern suburbs of Buenos Aires for the "people's prison" where Mr. Salustro is held, ended "without positive results," according to police sources.

Mr. Salustro, 57, has been sentenced to death by the ERP, which accuses him of "economic exploitation" and repression of workers.

The last authenticated communiqué from the guerrillas said the execution would be carried out by police sources.

Roy Campanella Is Critically Ill

VALHALLA, N.Y., March 31 (UPI).—Roy Campanella, 50, former Brooklyn Dodger catcher whose career was cut short by an auto accident in 1958, was listed in critical condition at Grassland Hospital last night after being admitted in an unconscious condition.

Doctors said Mr. Campanella, three times the National League's most valuable player, had regained consciousness but remained in the intensive care unit in critical condition. They said he was suffering from a pulmonary embolism—a blood clot in the lung area.

8 Civilians Hurt in Orlando

7 Crewmen Reported Killed As B-52 Crashes in Florida

ORLANDO, Fla., March 31 (AP).—An Air Force B-52 bomber crashed and exploded in a residential area here today, killing the seven men aboard, Mayor Carl Langford said.

A spokesman for the Orange County sheriff's department said at least eight civilians had been injured, one of them critically. There were no known civilian deaths.

People who saw the crash of the jet said at least eight homes had been damaged, with three of them damaged by fire. The crash occurred about a quarter mile northwest of McCoy Air Force Base.

The bomber burned about an hour after the crash and nearby homes were evacuated because one wing was filled with fuel. The Pentagon said the jet had not carried nuclear weapons.

The crew had declared an in-flight emergency and reported they had a fire on board just before the crash, an Air Force spokesman said.

"Pieces were falling off the plane before it crashed," said an

employee of a car rental agency at McCoy, which also serves as a commercial airport. "It banked and angled toward the ground, crashed and started burning."

The plane was attached to the 306th Bomb Wing at McCoy and was returning from a training flight.

The B-52 is the mainstay of the Air Force's heavy bomber force and has been used extensively in the war in Southeast Asia.

Senators Delay On President's War Powers

WASHINGTON, March 31 (UPI).—Sen. John C. Stennis, D., Miss., chairman of the Armed Services Committee, and Sen. Mike Mansfield, D., Mont., the majority leader, yesterday opposed a move to divert to the Senate Judiciary Committee a bill defining the President's war-making powers. Such a diversion is favored by the Nixon administration.

The legislation, now before the Senate, would authorize the President to use the armed forces in certain emergencies. But it would provide that he could not continue hostilities for more than 30 days without congressional approval.

Lacking the votes to defeat the measure directly, the administration is seeking to have it referred to the Judiciary Committee, a move that Sen. Mansfield said "would amount to sending it to a graveyard."

Sen. Barry Goldwater, R., Ariz., issued a statement charging that the bill was "as shot through with holes as Limburger cheese."

All voting on the measure has been put off until next week, largely to accommodate Sen. Goldwater, who has gone to California to attend his son's wedding.

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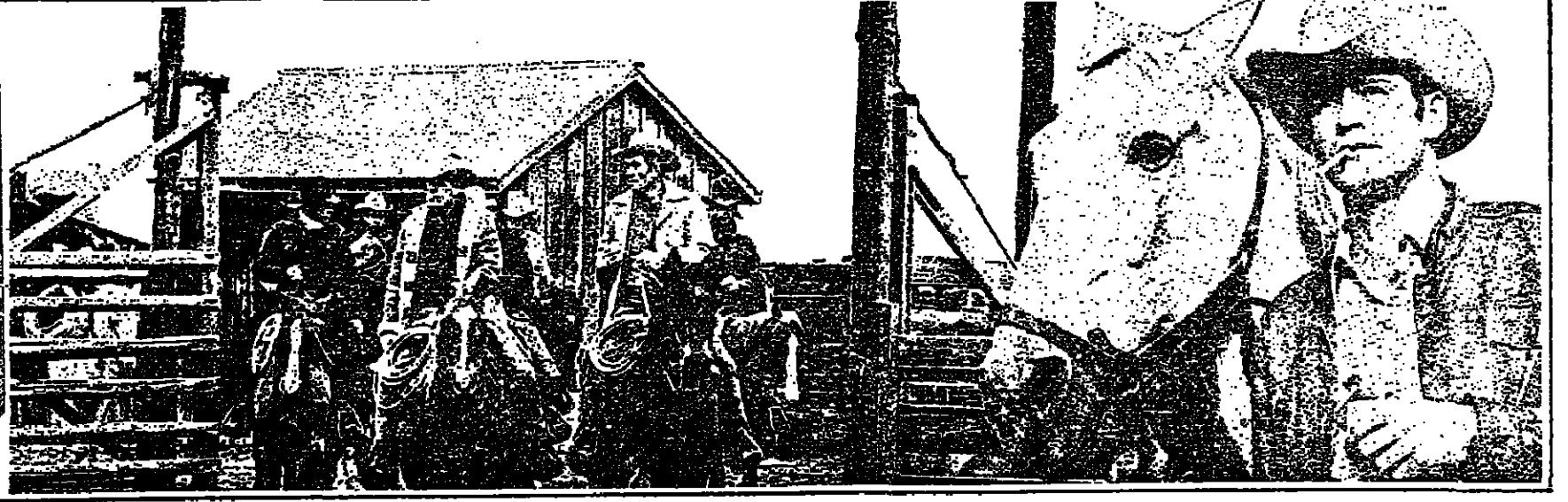
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Desegregation, Education and Law

In the current debate over school desegregation (if debate is not too high-flown a word to use for what has been going on), it seems to us that some very important truths have been missed. They concern the relationship of constitutional restraints and requirements to the formulation of social policy, and the first may be stated simply as follows: When you have established that something is not unconstitutional—that it is permissible under law—you still have not established that it is worth doing. Because the federal judiciary—by reason of the default of other branches of government—has been forced into so central a role in school desegregation over the years, however, this self-evident distinction between that which is merely permissible and that which is, in addition, desirable, has come to be blurred. Thus the test of any program's constitutionality is thought by many to provide a simultaneous measure of its worth. Just as it did with such questionable proposals as "no knock" and preventive detention, for example, the Nixon administration now seems to be arguing that its proposed moratorium on court-ordered busing is constitutional—and therefore automatically desirable as public policy.

Like so many others we have our doubts on the first score. But whether or not the moratorium—if it is enacted by Congress—withstands a constitutional challenge, it seems to us manifestly bad as policy. For one thing, it forces a confrontation between the federal courts and the other two branches—a confrontation not over the merits of busing but over the authority and jurisdiction of each branch, a conflict over power as distinct from a conflict over policy. For another, such a challenge to the competence and authority of the courts must necessarily undermine public respect for the validity of past desegregation orders—even those the administration would concede were entirely sound. This challenge could have been brought with much less potential damage by entering cases and arguing in the courtroom rather than by seeking to remove the courts' power to remedy constitutional violations.

There is another rather more practical consideration that should have discouraged the Nixon administration from recommending this move. It is that judicial proceedings are already well under way which are likely soon to stabilize the size and scope of court-ordered busing—and would have done so without any "help" from the Nixon administration. Many of the more recent federal court rulings on this question (including in certain respects that of Judge Mehrlige) seem to go beyond the criteria established by the Supreme Court in the *Swann* (Charlotte, N.C.) case and to push at the limits of what the court implied it would find just grounds for court-ordered busing. Many of these cases are in the process of review by higher courts at the moment. More important, the Supreme Court has already accepted for review a case from Denver, which in all likelihood will see outer limits established on legally mandated busing. Judging by the strong hints provided in Chief Justice Burger's opinion for a unanimous court in *Swann*, the court now seems disposed to limit authority for such busing orders to school districts where they are deemed necessary to overcome the effects of *de jure*—or

officially sanctioned—segregation of schoolchildren by race. The Nixon administration may or may not be right in asserting that its own proposed moratorium on new busing is constitutional; it is, in our judgment, dead wrong in seeking such legislation just now—wrong in perhaps all but its own domestic political considerations.

The strong chance that the Supreme Court will find that so-called "racial imbalance" does not in and of itself require remedy where no official intent to segregate has been found, that it will rule that there is no constitutional requirement that it be broken up, brings us to the second of those self-evident truths we believe to have got lost in the shuffle. It is that everything the Constitution does not require is not therefore automatically undesirable or unworthy of doing. This is a proposition that will certainly bear some thinking about if and when the federal judiciary interprets the Constitution as not demanding the desegregation of racially imbalanced schools that are a product of causes other than deliberate official intent to separate children by race. We have long been of the opinion that the Supreme Court not only would not, but should not move to establish racial proportioning, per se, as an absolute value or a condition to be met by all school districts irrespective of any past intent to discriminate. And the reasons that have led us to think this unwise—the perils that flow from government's dealing with citizens solely on the basis of their race—have led us also to believe that racial balancing legislation (such as that which Sen. Ribicoff, for example, has proposed) is unwise. But it is basic to this assumption that the absence of constitutional or statutory requirements should not be regarded as an endorsement of segregated schools, as evidence that it is sound public policy to leave our schools in their present condition or that there is not a role for government to play in encouraging the development of quality integrated education.

For with or without passage of the mischievous administration legislation, it is plain that the time is approaching—in some senses it is long overdue—that we as a nation and also as individual communities within that nation begin to focus not merely on what we must do in a legal sense, but on what we should do. Is it in the public interest to maintain our inner city racially isolated school systems as they are? What is the social cost to the children involved—black and white—proceeding from this very isolation? And what is the prospective cost to the larger society of which they will eventually be adult citizens? Are there not proper combinations of integration and compensatory education that may be specially suited to the individual communities that wish to take action? In a general sense we should now be asking ourselves whether passive resignation to things as they are in our troubled school systems is wise as public policy, what we in fact really want our school systems to look like, and what combination of steps can achieve the result. These are the things we should and must start thinking about in dead earnest. It is a grim bit of irony that had we done so sooner, we might have been spared the agony and the demagoguery of the present "anti-busing" turmoil.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Bolstering Papadopoulos

One week after Col. Papadopoulos appointed himself regent of Greece in addition to his jobs as premier, foreign minister and defense minister, the United States agreed to sell him 36 Phantom jet fighter-bombers. Thus did Washington once again act in a way bound to help shore up the Athens dictatorship at a time when it was obviously undergoing some strain.

The timing of the announcement helps explain why Greek Democrats scoff at the Nixon administration's assertions that it disapproves of the dictatorship and hopes to persuade Col. Papadopoulos to bring back constitutional government. Only last week, 167 former members of parliament, representing Greece's two biggest parties, offered joint support for any government that would return the country to democracy.

By ousting Gen. Zolotas and taking the regent's role himself, Col. Papadopoulos has revived suspicions that he intends eventually to abolish the monarchy. The constitution he sponsored in 1968 proclaims Greece a "crown democracy" and assumes the eventual return of the exiled King Constantine. But the king remains hostile and Col. Papadopoulos may decide to make himself chief of state in name as he now is in fact.

So far, Col. Papadopoulos has won every round of the infighting in the military group that seized power in 1968. There will be more rounds to come, however, and on the day he loses one the United States will begin to pay a stiff price for having appeared to give him support at every crucial step on the way.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Berlin Wall

The "goodwill" shown by East Germany is intended to boost Chancellor Brandt's popularity in West Germany. Some have been marvelling at this intelligent attitude. Yet the good feelings of the leaders in

Pankow did not go as far as allowing people living east of the wall or the Iron Curtain to go west to spend the Easter holidays with their family. To prevent a hemorrhage, the opening is one-sided.

—From L'Aurore (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

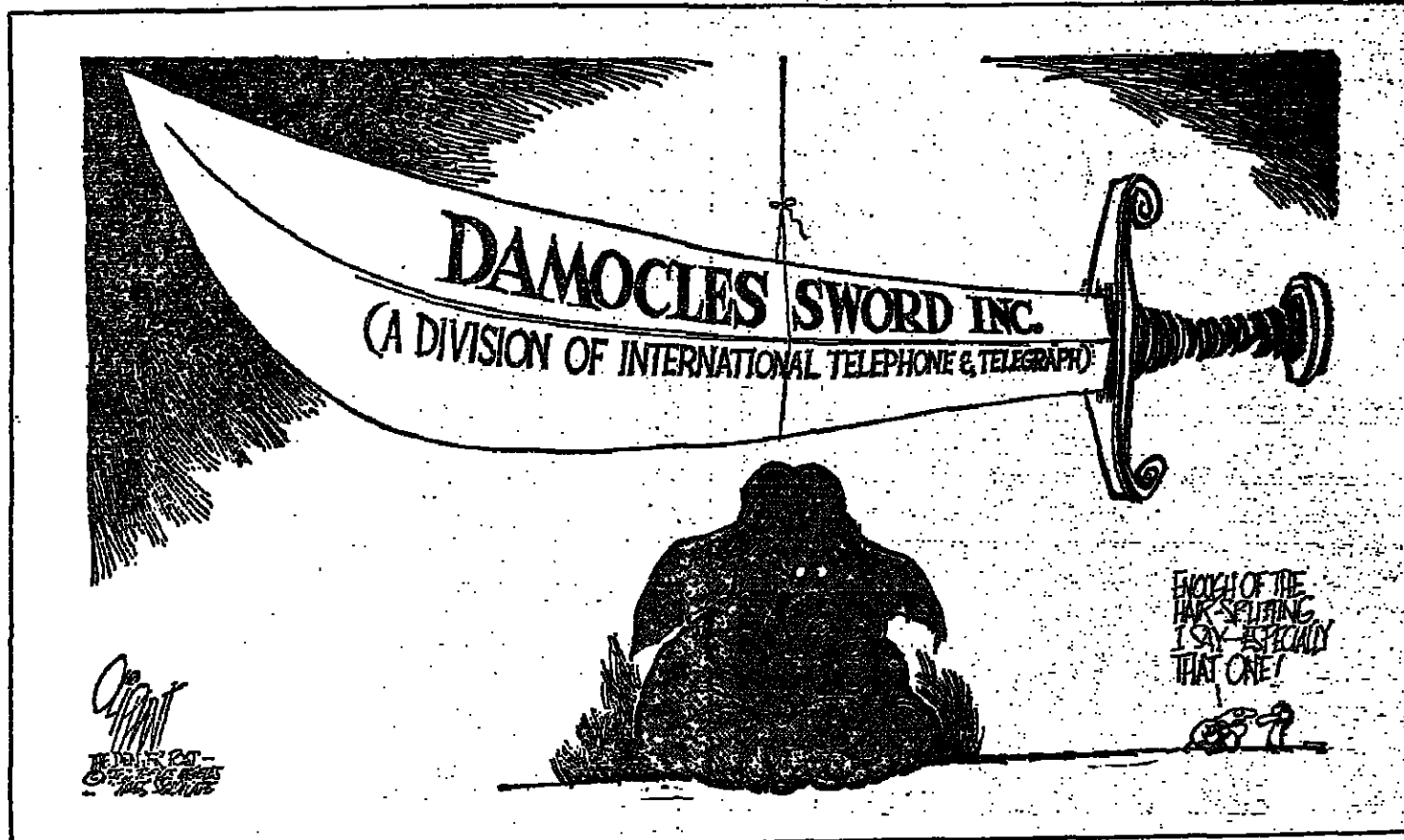
April 1, 1897

ST. PETERSBURG—The proposal for the appointment of a European Governor General and the gradual withdrawal of Turkish troops from Crete, which has been presented by the Admirals, has not been accepted by all the Powers and the opinion is expressed that it is not likely to obtain general favor. It is also considered that Greek troops must be first withdrawn as a necessary preliminary to any other form of administration on the island.

Fifty Years Ago

April 1, 1922

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Mr. Frank D. Montford, a retired banker of this city, answering his wife's action for a separation and increased allowance, alleges that she spent \$3,500 on cosmetics in a year and a half and also that he was forced to spend her several months ago in Italy because she permitted the attentions of an Italian Count whom they had hired as tutor for their child. Mr. Montford terms his wife a real "Social Jazzer."



The British Look Ahead

By James Reston

LONDON—British officials have a way of questioning whatever world political trends happen to be fashionable at the moment, so they are watching the Soviet Union's new "reasonable" diplomacy with detached skepticism.

They welcome the U.S.-Soviet Strategic Arms Limitation Talks in Helsinki, Chancellor Willy Brandt's rapprochement with Moscow, and President Nixon's visits to Peking and Moscow, but they have been around long enough to distinguish between hopes and realities, so they are waiting for specific results.

Meanwhile, they are impressed with the energetic build-up of Soviet naval and missile power, and wonder, almost casually, why the Russians have had a stable naval task force standing in international waters off the north coast of Scotland for over nine months. It seems a little odd, they say, since the North Sea above Scotland in winter is no sunny health resort.

The British don't make much of this, "I suppose," says Sir Alec Douglas-Home, the foreign secretary, "that a superpower can

be expected to want a supernavy, but one can't help wondering what they want it for."

Much the same theme has been emphasized here in recent days by Dr. Joseph Lunn, the new secretary-general of NATO. He agreed that the continuing aim of the Atlantic alliance was to seek peace through initiatives designed to reduce tensions in Europe, but he emphasized that this must be accompanied by effective security guarantees and an enduring partnership with the United States.

Prime Minister Heath is preoccupied for the moment with the Irish question, but like his foreign minister, he sees the maintenance of the balance of power with Moscow not as a barrier to East-West détente, but as an essential foundation for any new world order.

Was not the potential division of the United States over vast defense expenditures at the expense of social expenditures a greater danger to the security of the Western nations, the prime minister was asked. He thought it was not, that the United States would manage its allocation of financial resources, with-

out undue turmoil at home or disruption of the strength of the alliance.

The latest British Defense White Paper, in fact, sounds very much like the testimony of Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird on the need for greater defense efforts in Europe and closer cooperation within the NATO defense structure.

It refers to "the continuing threat" from the Soviet Union, and makes these points: The Russians are now devoting 8 percent of their Gross National Product to defense, as compared to 4 1/2 percent for most of the European allies, 5 percent for Britain, and 6.8 percent for the United States.

The White Paper adds that the Soviet Union now has 1,400 intercontinental ballistic missiles, and an army of 160 divisions, plus 68 divisions from the Eastern European nations in the Warsaw Pact. As for the Russian Navy, it observes, deployments in the South Atlantic and the Indian Ocean are posing a "potential threat" to vital Western trade routes.

There is some talk in official quarters here, as usual, of the

danger of American isolationism, and some muted criticism of Washington's handling of the latest Indian-Pakistan crisis, on the ground that India is more important to the defense and trade of the West than Pakistan, but all this is discussed without any sense of crisis or urgency.

European Share

The British are merely saying that, as Washington makes a more realistic appraisal of its world responsibilities, avoiding open-ended commitments in such places as Vietnam and replacing them with more dependable selective commitments, Europe must increase its share of defense and decision-making within the alliance.

Officials here are very conscious of the dependence of European industry and development on the oil of the Middle East, and with the Soviet Union now entrenched in Middle Eastern air bases and increasing its naval power in the South Atlantic and the Indian Ocean, believe it is imperative that the free nations maintain sufficient naval power to prevent the interruption of the flow of oil from the Middle East to Europe and to Japan, and even, as one high official here remarked, to prevent the possibility of a Soviet blockade of South Africa in any future racial wars in Africa.

This is one of the reassuring factors in Britain's move toward joining the European Common Market. For despite their serious problems at home, officials here still take a cool and long-minded view of the world. They will be pleased if the Russians have in mind a really dramatic change in world cooperation, but meanwhile they think the West should be clear in its own mind about the power realities, and concentrate on building a stronger and outward-looking Europe in partnership with the United States.

Letters

Herring-Do

I must take issue with a statement in your normally trustworthy publication. In the IHT, March 28 edition, you describe the delights of herrings, widely appreciated among Scandinavians. All very true—but what is certainly not true is the atrocious remark you sneaked in—to wit: "Danes and Norwegians acknowledge that Swedes make better marinated herring than they do."

What a gusty thing to say! I don't know about Norwegians, but Danes in his right mind would admit to such an obscenity.

What is almost as unforgivable, is that you decline to mention the most important ingredient in pickled herring—the akavitt (to be added only after you have eaten the herring!)

By the way, I am willing to bet half my monthly herring allowance that the character who wrote that piece in your paper—even though Scandinavian—is certainly not Danish or Norwegian!

On behalf of all Danes I expect an apology or I will boycott your paper for a week and go home and start another war with Sweden.

By op og la'ga, SVEND PANDURO.

Paris.

Peace, brother.

Jordanian Voting

The New York Times Editorial (IHT, March 24) claims that if the elections on the West Bank proved successful, "indicating support for Hussein's federal plan," then a way is opened for Israeli negotiations with Jordan—as a country that "could truly claim to represent the wishes of the Palestinians."

The New York Times is surely getting carried away, isn't it? Under the feudal electoral system of Jordan, voting is restricted to male property owners. This may constitute for The New York Times a viable way for a people to go about registering their political inclinations. It does not for the Palestinians.

One can not blame the guerrillas (in their search for an

honorable solution to their people's problem) for attempting to sabotage these "elections." Nor can one blame the Israelis, in their garrison democracy, for their repressive measures aimed at saving them from total collapse.

A quailing leadership on the West Bank, voted in by male property owners, can only serve the interests of both Hussein and the Israelis. Not the Palestinian People.

BARBARA R. ZIMMEL.

Paris.

Auschwitz

Again, more print has been devoted to the subject of "death factories," or in more civilized terms, the concentration camps of Nazi Germany.

"Auschwitz Revisited" (IHT, March 18) represents one of the many attempts by our cultured world that we should not forget those 12 years of savagery.

There still exists a way of remembering the barbarian level to which a civilization can descend. Less than 11 miles north of Munich, the Constance International de Dachau and the Government of Bavaria have preserved the former concentration camp of Dachau.

A visit to this memorial site is not recommended as a "tourist stop," but a pause for people who might have forgotten that "an Auschwitz" was not the creation of all the rhetoric of literature, but that it existed as a place where civilized human beings performed brutalities on their fellow men.

MARK HENVAU.

Liret de Mar, Spain.

Pay Board Exodus

Hate down to President Nixon for his unwillingness to submit to extortionist tactics of some of our American union chiefs and their foolish and positively unpatriotic boycott of the Pay Board. I have met Mr. Meany during the war in the course of a study of labor-management relations, when Bill Green was head of the AFL. And he then impressed with a

haughtiness unbecoming a labor leader. Let us not permit group interests even when they are formulated by labor leaders to dominate the nation. A democracy is doomed when it sacrifices the needs of the whole nation to vested interest of powerful individuals and groups.

Holding this inflationary madness is at the moment the paramount need of the American economy. Neither strikes nor boycotts are tolerable as a method to force the government to get off this correct path. President Nixon deserves credit for his courageous stand vis-à-vis those union bosses who want the Pay Board to become a tool in their hands. We do not want either a dictatorship of the proletariat or a dictatorship of the rich, we wish a proper proportion, a proper balance between freedom and discipline in the service of the nation in its present crisis.

PROF. BORIS STANFIELD.

Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico.

Equal Rights?

A Gallup poll says seven out of 10 favor one year of public service for every young American man, either in military or nonmilitary work (IHT, March 27). Isn't it time to liberate every young woman and let her make a similar contribution?

VAY, L. JOHNSON.

Aries, France.

The Lurking Danger of Naderism

By Bob Hernandez

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Over 100 law students gathered only to hear Ralph Nader (of 501 Congress St., W.C.T.U. Building) speak on Saturday night. Nader's message was a political one. He spoke of the "individualism" of the American people, of the "individualism" of the American people, of the "individualism" of the American people. But he was not speaking of "power to the people." His vision was very different, very disturbing for several reasons.

First, he was advocating a corporate state. Although he spoke of distribution of power, wealth and lawyers, he was clearly speaking of a redistribution of wealth, of equality of all individuals, or of response to the specific needs of the most oppressed. The public interest system is to be a power through which young, defenseless lawyers may combat and finally control the corporate system.

New Elitism

Second, Nader was preaching new elitism. The new elite in the audience before him. Rather than relying on their individual good judgment and experimenting with new methods, integrating the legal profession with oppressed groups, he should join the new movement, the public interest organization. Nader spoke of less hierarchy, rather than nonhierarchical structure, to replace the present power structure.

Third, he was clearly directed himself to the legal school of law who have found law school to be oppressive. Most of them had not made the law review, the "irrelevant" symbol of excellence, they were open only to Harvard graduates. Nader made clear that he had not been on the review, but the meek lawyers shall inherit the country. By sheer numbers, Naderites will earn political power.

Fourth, he played on general fears of financial insecurity among the students. If students rush his Massachusetts Public Interest Research Group, he told them, there will be fifty job openings for graduating law students with salaries starting from \$10,000 to \$20,000. Not bad, for the public interest, although it is some there must be great personal sacrifice, since many of the early radicals came from upper middle class backgrounds (as even became a President's son-in-law).

Finally, Naderism sends up a signal to the counterculture. Mark Green, class of '70, who also spoke and who has been close to Nader for several years recently blasted "legal elitism" in a piece for New York magazine. Thus, Naderism is those who would build a new value system in which people members of a community must not sit in a social hierarchy. It typifies the counterculture's pursuit of a more egalitarian society than the one we have now. The tone of Nader's message and the group to which it directed brings historical example to mind. While I respect Nader too much to believe he is even remotely a fascist, his movement must not be looked. Elitism is not a seizure of power for its own sake, it is not good; it is not good when it erects barriers between lawyers and other social groups; it is not good; the replacement one set of corporate barriers another instead of vesting of power in all the people, a community is not good.

Lack Confidence

What is most lacking in law students is a sense of confidence, a belief that their own goodness they possess answers and that they are individually capable of transcending their good sense into the Naderist stifles creativity, self-assertion by providing compromises between desire, power or financial security on one hand and conscience on the other, ultimately ignoring only selfishness and pure egoism to people and being that. We can criticize, indeed must encourage those who are for Nader because they strongly that change must come. But they must not lose sight of the dangers inherent in movement or of the thin line between service to people and to the self as a humanity. Naderism is this. As a principle, it is a menace to us all.

Bob Hernandez is a second-year law student at Harvard. His article was adapted from Harvard Law Review for the New York Times special section.

LAURENCE

In Case of Cyprus Tension

Turkey Feels Disadvantaged By Greece's New Phantoms

By Dan Morgan

IZMIR, Turkey, March 31 (UPI).—Turkish officials say they fear that Greece's purchase of U.S. F-4 Phantom jets could put their country at a disadvantage in the event of new tensions over Cyprus. There is fairly widespread con-

cern in Ankara that the purchase, announced yesterday in Washington, could upset the military balance between NATO allies Greece and Turkey, which went to the brink of war over Cyprus in 1964 and in 1967.

Turkey does not feel economically strong enough to compete in the arms stakes with the wealthier Greek regime and the United States has made it clear that it will not give away Phantoms as part of its military assistance program.

This has placed Ankara under pressure because of the view held by some Turks that the military potential of both sides weighs as a political factor in the Cyprus dispute.

Both Greece and Turkey have been pressing for a settlement that would enable Greeks and Turks who live on the island to end their long-standing differences.

Main Protector

Despite the presence of a United Nations peace-keeping contingent on Cyprus, the Turkish minority looks to the Turkish Army as its main protector.

In military terms, Greece's possession of the F-4 will enable it to support Greek Army units in Cyprus with long-range aircraft that are overwhelmingly superior to anything the Turks can muster. The estimated \$5 million cost per plane is generally seen as prohibitive.

NATO headquarters have been pressing both countries to modernize their air forces as a deterrent to the Soviet buildup on the southern flank of the alliance.

Gen. Richard Ellis, commander of the Sixth tactical Allied Air Force, in Izmir, said here today that the Greek purchase was "great" from a military standpoint.

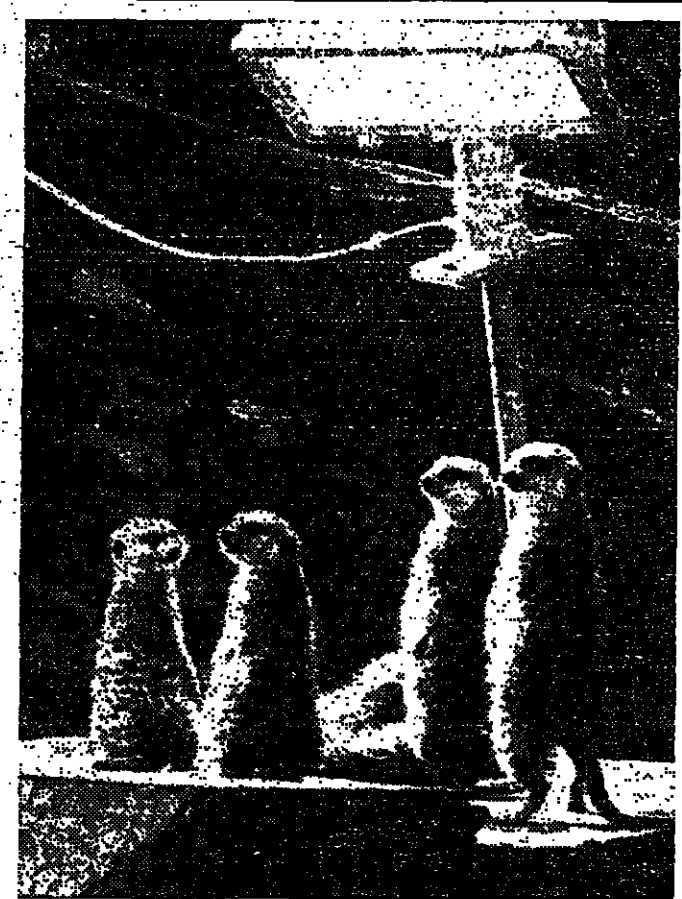
"They need an aircraft that can do the job for the competition they're up against," he said. "We'd like to have F-4s for Turkey, too. But it's a matter of economics."

The United States maintains a single squadron of its own Phantom aircraft in the Incirlik facility, in southern Turkey. American defense strategists contend the Soviet naval buildup up in the Mediterranean could make American air power vulnerable by exposing U.S. carriers to a quick knockout by Russian missile-firing cruisers. They maintain that local issues such as Cyprus cannot take precedence over the broader NATO requirements.

The Nixon administration announcement yesterday said Greece had agreed to buy 36 of the Phantoms. Officials said Greece would pay about \$2.5 million down on each plane with the remainder financed through a credit under the U.S. Foreign Military Sales Act.

NATO military requirements for Greece and Turkey are set by the organization's Defense Council, in which the United States has a predominant voice, and from which France is absent.

While not specifying what he meant by a "national" government, the source said that the other principal demand was that the Cypriots recognize Athens as "the national center." Officials in Nicosia take this to mean that Cyprus is to enjoy as much sovereignty as Greece would grant.



Associated Press

ALMOST LIKE HOME—Little Suricates aren't very happy with Frankfurt's cold, damp spring, so the zoo installed a sun lamp for them to remind them of their South African home. As the above photo shows, they wholeheartedly approve. For those unfamiliar with the species, Webster's dictionary describes them as "a riverine burrowing mammal of South Africa, related to the mongoose, but having only four toes, living in the day, grayish black and very friendly."

Pro-Bhutto Rally Collapses As 9,000 Walk Out on Speech

SANGHAR, Pakistan, March 31 (UPI).—About 9,000 Sindhis walked out on President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto here today as he was addressing a rally.

He cut the speech short and left the stadium, where about 6,000 of the crowd of 15,000 remained.

His supporters shouted pro-Bhutto slogans, but it was obvious that his attempt to win over the opposition here had failed.

Mr. Bhutto is believed to have chosen Sanghar, 150 miles north-east of Karachi in Sind Province, for his speech as a show of strength against two rival religious leaders: P.T. Fagaro and G.M. Syed, leader of the United Sind party.

Mr. Syed opposes Mr. Bhutto's land and education reforms, and is trying to rally landlords and peasants, charging that the only people to benefit are the 2 million refugees from India living in the province.

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his office Wednesday and that "highly provocative slogans were raised against management and workers and some journalists were even threatened to be lynched."

Henry S. Jones, Dies; Lafayette Escadrille Flier

CLEARWATER, Fla., March 31 (AP).—Henry Sweet Jones, 79, one of two remaining members of the French Army's elite Lafayette Escadrille flying squadron in World War I, died yesterday.

A spokesman for the Lafayette Escadrille Historical Association identified the other member of the 38-man American unit as retired Col. Charles H. Dolan, of Oahu, Hawaii.

Mr. Jones, who reportedly engaged in a half-dozen aerial combat missions against German flying ace Baron Manfred von Richtofen, was awarded the French Croix de Guerre, Legion of Honor and Medaille des Volontaires Americains.

After leaving military service, Mr. Jones joined commercial aviation firms in New York and later worked for a department-store chain, from which he retired in 1960.

Metropolitan Ilarion

WINNIPEG, Canada, March 31 (AP).—Metropolitan Ilarion, 89, head of the Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church of Canada, died here Wednesday night.

He was born Ivan Oheinko in the Ukrainian National Republic and came to Canada from Lausanne, Switzerland, in 1947. In 1953 he was elected head of the church in Canada.

U.S. Post Office Freezes Hiring

WASHINGTON, March 31 (UPI).—Postmaster General E.L. Klassen has frozen hiring by the Postal Service for 90 days to help prevent a rate increase in 1972.

He told postmasters Wednesday they must place renewed emphasis on service and courtesy, substantially reduce costs without hurting service, allow regional postmasters to transfer consulting employees and eliminate the use of temporary help.

President Nixon's budget message contained an \$11.7-billion request for the Postal Service. If the department did not show greater profit, the budget message said, it will be necessary to obtain \$450 million, probably from rate increases, after next Jan. 1.

U.S. French Speakers To Rally in Louisiana

LAFAYETTE, La., March 31 (UPI).—An international congress of French-speaking Americans will get under way here next Monday with a large delegation from Quebec on hand to help encourage bilingualism in Louisiana.

Yves Michaud, the Quebec commissioner general for foreign cooperation, will be one of the principal speakers at the three-day congress at which representatives from 20 French-speaking countries will discuss "the bilingual quality of the great French-speaking family of the Americas."

James Domenegeux, chairman of the Conseil pour le Developpement du Francais en Louisiane, remarked that the presence of the nine-man Quebec delegation would help to "give assistance to our program to preserve and expand our mutual language."

But Reds See Israel Still Stronger

Al Ahram Puts Soviet Arms Aid at \$5 Billion

By Raymond H. Anderson

CAIRO, March 31 (UPI).—A conference held in Cairo recently by Russians and Arabs to discuss their differences, grievances and points of agreement led to a disclosure that Soviet military assistance to Egypt had reached a total of about \$5 billion with a current rate of \$5 million a day.

The figures were reported by the Cairo newspaper Al Ahram, which cited "official Egyptian statistics."

Despite the vast military assistance to Egypt, Soviet participants in the seminar made it clear that Moscow remained doubtful that the Egyptian armed forces could achieve victory in a fight with Israel.

The total military aid figure of \$5 billion is nearly double some estimates of Soviet arms assistance to Egypt.

The seminar was convened in the wake of setbacks to Arab-Soviet relations last year, including a purge of pro-Soviet officials in Egypt and the execution of Communists in the Sudan, after a short-lived coup d'etat there in July.

Deeper Dialogue

The purpose of the gathering, according to Mohammed Hassan Heikal, the Editor of Al Ahram who was one of the organizers, was to "deepen" the Arab-Soviet dialogue usually conducted only at the level of political and economic officials.

The seminar, which brought together scholars, Palestinian guerrillas and political commentators, was held at the Center of Political and Strategic Studies, affiliated with the Al Ahram publishing enterprise.

The discussions, reported mostly without attribution to the individual speakers, laid bare some fundamental differences between the Arabs and the Russians.

Some of the major complaints that were raised by the Soviet speakers were the following:

• The absence of a "progressive revolutionary party" to lead the Arabs and to unite them against the "imperialists."

• Hostility to Communism by some nationalist Socialist Arab regimes—an allusion mainly to Libya and the Sudan.

• The persistence of a strong petit bourgeois class in Egypt, obstructing "Socialist transformation."

Inability to Agree

• An inability of the Palestinian guerrilla groups to unite and agree on ultimate objectives.

The Arabs turned aside some of the Soviet complaints and accused others, in turn they complained of the following:

• Moscow's insistence that the

Arab-Israeli conflict should be settled by political means, not war.

• An ambiguous attitude by Moscow toward assisting the Palestinian guerrilla movement against Israel.

• Russian endeavors to promote Communist ideology in the Arab countries.

• The Soviet policy of permitting a growing number of Jews to emigrate to Israel.

The major point of agreement reached during the conference was that a "common denominator" between the Arabs and Russians

was a policy of striving to "weaken capitalism as a whole."

The Russians who took part in the seminar included a leading historian and member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, Dr. Yevgeny Mr. Zhukov; Vasily G. Solodovnikov, director of the Soviet Institute of African Studies;

Viktor Mayevsky, a political commentator, and several lesser-known scholars and writers.

Among the Egyptians were Mr. Heikal; Lutfy al-Kholy, editor of a leftist journal, Al-Talia; Dr. Ismail Sabry Abdullah, a Marxist who is minister of state for

planning, and several political writers.

U.S.-Egypt Contacts

CAIRO, March 31 (AP).—President Anwar Sadat said yesterday that contacts with the United States have been resumed.

In a speech to pilots of an air base in the Nile Delta, Mr. Sadat promised to unveil next week the details of recent U.S.-Egyptian communications, the Middle East News Agency reported.

The full report is to be presented to parliament members at a special session, Mr. Sadat said.

Sent to India From Egypt in December

Shift of Jets by Russia Reported

By Tad Szulc

WASHINGTON, March 31 (UPI).—Western diplomatic sources report that the Soviet Union transferred some of its jet warplanes from Egypt to India last December to replace Indian Air Force losses during the Indo-Pakistan war.

The transfer was said to have involved about 15 MiG-21 fighters and Tu-16 bombers. It took place, diplomats said yesterday, as Jordan and Libya were secretly moving some of their American-built combat jets to Pakistan.

According to the informants and to United States officials with independent knowledge of the Soviet move, the transfer of planes to India led to angry protests by President Anwar Sadat of Egypt.

Mr. Sadat was said to have complained bitterly that Moscow was willing actively to support the Indians in their war while

refusing "decisive" backing for Egypt against Israel.

American officials said that after the visit to Cairo Feb. 19 to 21 by the Soviet defense minister, Marshal Andrei A. Grechko, the Soviet Union agreed to make "modest deliveries" of additional military material to keep the Egyptian armed forces at their present combat proficiency level, not to increase it.

The jet aircraft sent to India, diplomats said, were Soviet-piloted planes belonging to Soviet air units stationed in Egypt as part of the Egyptian-Soviet defense agreement and not planes that had been given to the Egyptian Air Force by the Russians.

They were dispatched to India from their base at the Awan airfield, near the Aswan High Dam on the Upper Nile River, according to the diplomatic reports.

The Russians have stationed MiG-21s, Tu-16s and advanced MiG-23s at the Aswan base since 1970 to help protect the huge dam from the deep air raids that the Israelis were carrying out at that time.

Neither the diplomats nor American officials were able to say over what route the Soviet aircraft were flown from Aswan to points in India.

It is 2,500 miles from Aswan to Bombay, and specialists here said the Soviet jets would have to refuel several times en route to make this flight.

India's Singh to Russia

NEW DELHI, March 31 (AP).—Foreign Minister Swaran Singh left today for Kabul, Afghanistan, the first stop on a trip that will take him to Moscow for three days of discussion with Soviet leaders.

Earlier this month Ugandan President Idi Amin announced that he planned to send a high-level delegation to Burundi to ask President Micombero to grant an amnesty to the ex-king.

Gen. Amin made the announcement after a meeting with Ntare and Burundi's chargé d'affaires in Kampala.

Informed sources said later the Ugandan leader had told Ntare he would be welcome in Uganda so long as he did not attempt subversive activities against President Micombero's government.

But Capt. Micombero warned the ex-king that if he allowed himself to be misled by imperialists and mercenaries, all Africa would be against him.

New Law in India Stops Just Short of Abortion-on-Demand

NEW DELHI, March 31 (AP).—India will put into practice tomorrow an abortion law that stops just short of abortion-on-demand. The statute allows abortions during the first 20 weeks of pregnancy to protect the physical or mental health of the mother or to prevent the birth of a deformed child.

It includes allowances for rape, "the pregnant woman's actual or reasonably foreseeable environment" and for the failure of any birth control method if the woman is married.

Government officials say the new law is merely a health measure for Indian women, and that was how it was presented when it was passed by Parliament last August. But the men who will administer the law consider it more than that.

"What country ever controlled its population with only standard birth control methods?" asked Dr. Bhoshana Rao, an expert on the statute in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning.

"We realize that it will be a long time before it has a significant effect here, because our population problem is so massive. But we feel it will be a start."

Huge Growth Annually

The government hopes that a million women will use the law in its first year, but hedges on predictions for the more distant future. A million births prevented in India—which the April 1971 census said had 547 million people and a 2.45 percent annual growth rate—is not considered very many.

A foreign population consultant who works closely with the Indian family-planning program, however, said the law was significant.

"Abortion unquestionably will have an effect," he said. "Even in the short term of the next four or five years, abortions

should go up by one million a year."

At the present growth rate, the Indian population will double in about 30 years. There are 100 million couples of childbearing age, of whom 12.8 percent are considered by the government to be adequately protected by birth control measures.

India began family planning 15 years ago, but only in the last six years has the program been pushed, with emphasis on sterilization. In the last year, the government—with help from the United Nations and the U.S. Agency for International Development—has begun sterilization camps, emphasizing vasectomies, or male sterilization.

Census a Surprise

There are some encouraging signs, such as the 1971 census. Indian population experts expected it to show 60 million people in the country, but the total was 14 million short. Skeptical observers, however, say the census was inaccurate. The UN says it missed the actual count by 4 percent.

Even if it was true, some say, it may indicate merely that the death rate—rather than the birth rate—has failed to decline as much as expected.

Polish Cardinal Protests Police Raid on Chapel

WARSAW, March 30 (AP).—Stefan Cardinal Wysynski of Poland said last night that more than 150 armed militia had broken into a temporary village chapel and carried off the tabernacle in which communion elements were kept.

The police raid surprised many Western observers because the new regime of Edward Gierek has been seeking to improve relations with Poland's powerful Roman Catholic Church.

Cardinal Wysynski described the act as "insane" and said that he was lodging protests with state authorities. He told his Warsaw parishioners that the incident occurred eight days ago at Zbrosza Duza in central Poland.

On March 22, "more than 150 militiamen, scores of vehicles and workers surrounded this poor village," the Cardinal said. "Despite warnings that it was the holy sacrament, they carried it out of the provisional chapel..."

The cardinal said that the militia made another raid on the village three days later.

Loch Ness Monster's Body Found On the Eve of April Fool's Day

INVERNESS, Scotland, March 31 (AP).—On the eve of April Fool's Day, a team of English zoologists claimed to have found a Loch Ness monster today.

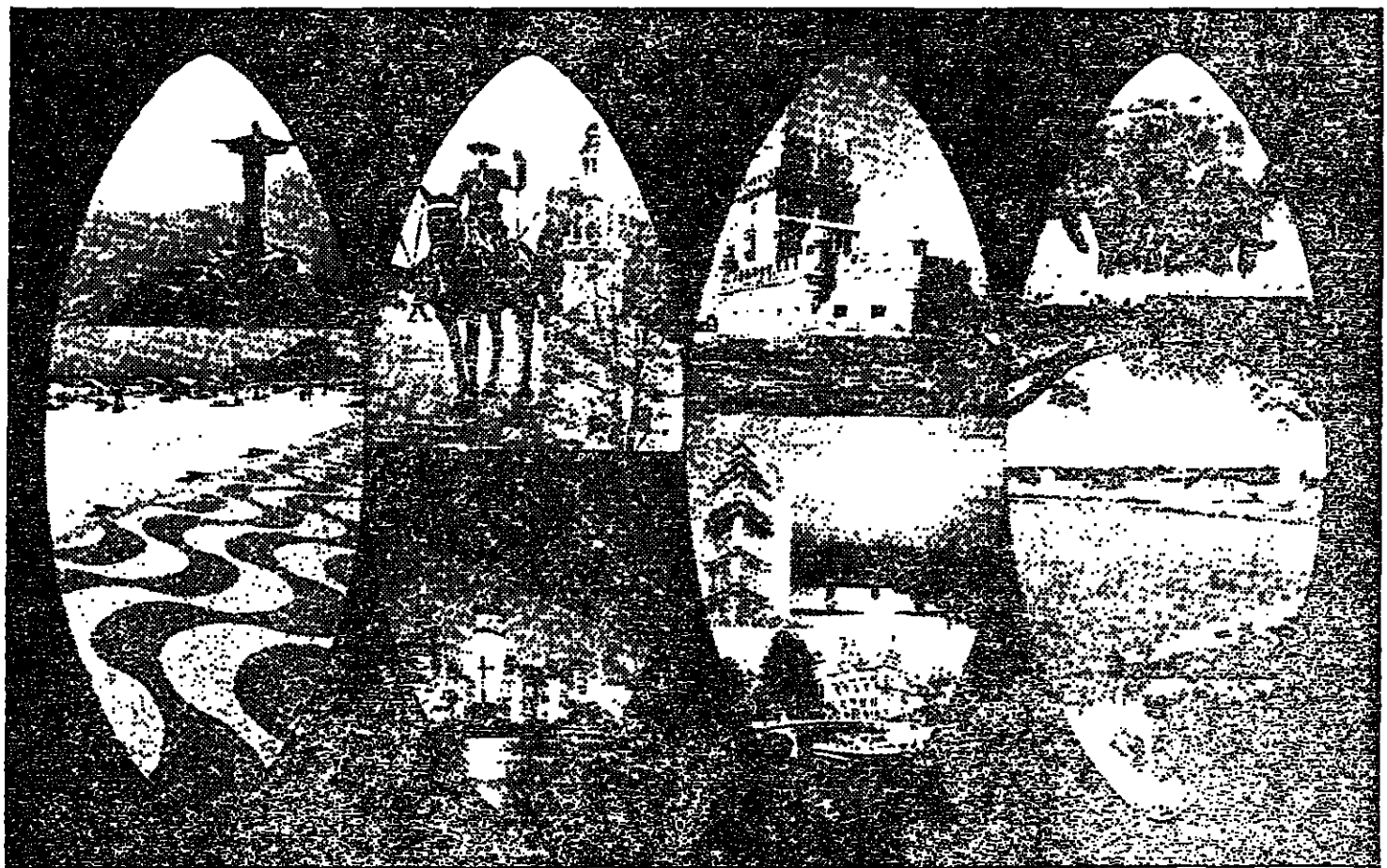
Witnesses said the strange creature, 18 feet long and weighing 1-1/2 tons, was floating dead 800 yards from the shore of the Scottish lake visited by thousands of tourists every year.

Some described it as looking like a bear with scales and claw-like flippers. Others called it a cross between a seal and a walrus.

The team that found the creature was from the Flamingo Park Zoo, in Scarborough, a resort on England's northeast coast. "The zoologists packed the 'monster' on a trailer and headed home to Scarborough."

Don Robinson, the zoo director, declared: "I haven't seen the thing yet, but I don't think it's an April Fool's hoax. From the descriptions I had by telephone, it's like nothing I have ever seen or heard of before. The nearest resemblance would be to some kind of species like the stremia."

(Continued on Page 28, Col. 11)



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Salzburg Theater and Karajan At Easter Festival

By David Stevens

SALZBURG, Austria (IHT)—Besides the production of "Tristan und Isolde," this year's Easter Festival included the by now traditional orchestral and choral concerts. But even here the theatrical atmosphere was never far away, and if the theater must have stars, then here it was once again the magnificent Berlin Philharmonic—collectively and individually—that filled the role.

The theatrical element is explicit in Bach's "St. Matthew Passion," one of the pinnacles of sacred musical drama, with its direct appeal to the emotions, theatrical use of counterpoint and multi-level symbolism. And with the spatial disposition of his forces, Herbert von Karajan made it clear before the music began that this was indeed to be musical theater.

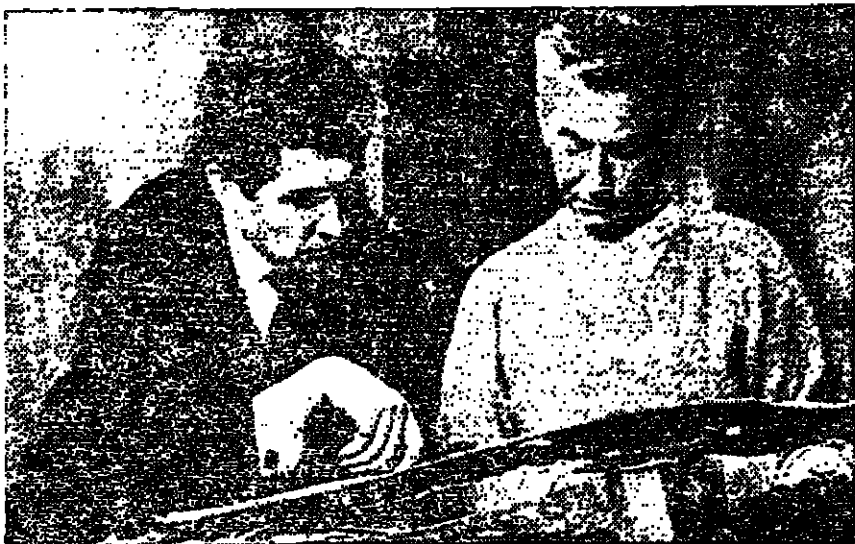
On the stage were the Berliners, physically divided into Bach's double orchestra and with a full complement of strings, but the solo woodwinds in front; the 150-voice chorus of the Vienna Singverein in seven ranks at the rear, and the Boys Choir of Bad Tölz ranged on the two wings. The Evangelist and his continuo group were in the pit behind the conductor, and the rest of the vocal soloists in the center between the choirs.

Even in a large hall like the Große Festspielhaus, this was reproducible. The sound was often thicker than necessary, and even the discipline of the Singverein did not keep some of the words from being lost or prevent murky polyphony. But Karajan conducted with exemplary sobriety; Peter Schreier was a superb Evangelist, ranging from laconic factuality to baroque flamboyance in his recitatives, and Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau as Jesus poured all the intensity into his concentrated role that the words would support.

Christa Ludwig's vocal richness and stylistic sense stood out in a formidable group of soloists that included Gundula Janowitz, Werner Krenn, Walter

Günther Schneider-Siemssen, Karajan, discuss stage designs for "Ring."

Pflaum.



Berry and Anton Diakow. The interventions by soloists of the orchestra were just about flawless—chief among them being the violinists Michel Schwalbe and Léon Spierer, oboist Lothar Koch and a quartet of flutists of which James Galway was the first among equals.

In the two purely orchestral concerts, Karajan and the Berliners wound up with exciting flourishes that had most of the audience out of the seats cheering before the echoes of the last bars had died down. This was more suitable to the dance of Ravel's second "Daphnis et Chloé" suite than to the final movement of Brahms's Second Symphony—only one case in which the Berliners seemed to do more justice to non-German composers than to the Viennese masters.

Brahms was preceded by Stravinsky's "Apollo Musagetes," in a reading of classical purity, while Mozart's E-flat symphony (K. 453) got rather perfunctory treatment in the second concert before the orchestra went on to Debussy's "Prélude à l'Après-midi d'un Faune" and Ravel's Karajan's phrasing and the characteristic Berlin sound, with the meaty woodwind and brass, were not idiomatically French, but all the same it would be hard to argue with the conductor's claim that this orchestra "has mastered every style after only the first rehearsal."

Karajan has a number of irons in the fire, and he uses his Herbert von Karajan Foundation—founded five years ago—to carry them out, and the Easter Festival as an occasion to talk about them in public.

Chief among them this year was a non-event. He let it be known that his much-hoped-for (in Vienna) return to the Vienna State Opera is still not in the works. With the advent of his old Musikverein colleague Rudolf Gamsjäger to the directorship of the State Opera, hopes had risen again. Karajan said he had of-

ferred his Salzburg "Tristan" in toto, but Vienna already has scheduled a Bernstein-Visconti "Tristan" for next season—so much for that. In any case, Karajan has repeatedly made it clear that he has had it with standard "repertory" theater. He has what he considers a perfect set-up in Salzburg, both at the summer and Easter festivals, with good rehearsal conditions and stable casts under his total control. He is willing to take these to other theaters—singers' contracts permitting—as he has with part of the "Ring" cycle to the Metropolitan, but a return to "normal" opera house activity is just not in the man's plans.

On another subject, Karajan expressed concern over the increasing difficulty of finding replacements for the musicians who leave the Berlin Philharmonic, and other great orchestras. His solution is the founding of an orchestra school in which promising young musicians will have the tutelage of current orchestra members that will prepare them, as the opportunities occur, and after stand-in work, to step into the orchestra—or even other orchestras.

He also is expanding his festival activity by the simple expedient of starting another festival—this one over the Whitman weekend—beginning next year. The first one, from June 9 through 11, 1973, will be devoted to Bruckner—with Symphonies 4, 5 and 8 and the Mass in E minor, with a little Bach and Mozart thrown in. Future festivals could concentrate on other composers, he indicated.

Another factor is that the Salzburg weather, which can politely be described as variable, is almost always better at Whitman than at Easter.

More or less concurrent with the festival this year, the Max Reinhardt Research Memorial Institution here mounted an impressive display of the designs of

Günther Schneider-Siemssen for the "Ring" cycle mounted by Karajan from 1967 through 1970. The detailed exhibition runs from the designs made by the 45-year-old artist before he even knew that the Salzburg Festspielhaus would be the theater, and thus shows how he changed them from a conception for a standard stage to the exigencies of the Salzburg wide-screen layout.

The exhibition also shows the close collaboration necessary between designer and producer in any project of this kind, the intellectual equipment that a good theater designer brings to his task (it has led other leading designers to turn to stage direction as well, although Schneider-Siemssen has not yet done that), and above all the musical understanding implied in operatic designing. The items exhibited range from the actual projection transparencies used in the productions to a picture of the designer standing under the giant California redwood—the one big enough to drive a car through—that gave him the idea for the mighty "World Ash" tree that formed his Act I set for "Die Walküre."

At one end of the giant ground-floor refreshment lounge of the Festspielhaus is a huge picture window, and it is filled on the outside before and during intermissions of almost every performance by people on the street pressing their noses to the window to get a look at the beautiful people inside. But one day this year the tables were turned. An artist—an elderly gent in baggy clothes and with a tuft of chin whiskers—pre-empted the place, back to the window, to paint a view of Siegmundplatz. Inside the festival-goers interrupted their interminable clockwise circulation to crowd up to the window and look over the artist's shoulder. Proof positive that Salzburg itself is a perpetual festival.

Mary Blume A View of the Belle Epoque

"Reality takes shape only in memory..."

—Marcel Proust

PARIS (IHT)—An historical period is defined in light of what happened after it. From the dreadful smoking ruins of World War I, the period just before the war seemed lovely, gay and bathed in sunlight. The Belle Epoque it came to be called, and as the 20th century has grown drabber and even more barbarous, the Belle Epoque it has remained.

The Belle Epoque is less an historical period than a state of mind, a cause for nostalgia even—perhaps especially—among those who never knew it. So there is some disagreement about its span, which covers roughly the years when the Third Republic became solidly established until the eve of World War I. The shortest lifetime, 1900-1910, is given to the Belle Epoque by the organizers of the exhibition La Belle Epoque, now being held at the Archives Nationales in the Marais section of Paris.

It must immediately be said that the exhibition is cursory, unimaginative and confined to one small room. But until someone comes up with the super show the period merits, it is all we have along with some excellent memoirs and, best of all period pieces so far, the documentary film "Paris 1900," made by Nicole Vedrès with a young assistant named Alain Resnais.

Not Profound

To many people the Belle Epoque evokes Maxims, Parisian ooh-la-las, and larkly good times. Apparently this isn't too far off. "It was not the most profound period, but on the surface very pleasant," said Natalie Clifford Barney, the Ohio-born Parisian who died last month at the age of 94. Miss Barney's husband, the Rue Jacob had been a center of Belle Epoque frolics. She lived there from 1909 until quite recently when she was forced, despite her great age, to move by the building's new owner, French Defense Minister Michel Debré.

Beneath the pleasant surface, as the show at the Archives points out, there was poverty and contestation. Labor organized and became, to some, alarming. On the first Labor Day, on May 1, 1900, the totally unarmed upper classes barricaded themselves in their homes with food supplies, candles, and hay for the horses to last a month. Nothing of course happened: The joy of the Belle Epoque was that, compared to later periods, nothing much did happen. There was a good deal of ferment but, with the exception of Picasso working on his "Démolisseurs d'Avignon," the main revolutionaries—Freud, Einstein, Henry Ford—were at work outside France. Even Lenin missed the Belle Epoque: He arrived in Paris in 1910.

The struggling republic was growing into a sturdy bureaucracy, as one of the best exhibits in the show indicates. It is a government-issued print showing the style of chair suitable to functionaries of various ranks. M. le Ministre's chair was tall, ornately carved, with a wide, upholstered seat, while the much lower-ranked M. le



Living it up at Maxims in the Belle Epoque as seen by Seni.

Commis-Rédacteur had a mere low, armless chair with no carving and a hard cane seat.

Another Pace

Life was about to lose its gentle pace with automobiles, better bicycles, dirigibles, flying machines and the Méro. The exhibition of 1900 was curious and exotic (bedouins and souks in the Algerian section, real cows and cardboard Alps in the Village Suisse) and faintly fraudulent. A cartoon shows two exhibition builders, one of whom says, "I see you haven't been paid yet." "How'd you guess?" "Because they've given you a medal instead."

There were scandals in big business and government. The Dreyfus case lingered on (he was pardoned in 1906). France was lagging well behind Germany, and Berlin in coal, iron and steel production, and nearly one-fourth of its foreign investments were placed in Russia (a Russian bond, rose-colored, is in the show). The rich and noble still held undue influence: A campaign poster for, of all people, Boni de Castellane, is also in the show.

Economics and politics are always with us; it is the vanished side of the Belle Epoque that fascinates. The great Horizontals, for example: Cleo de Mérode, La Belle Otero, Liane de Pougy and Emilienne d'Alençon (when she made her circus debut a critic wrote, "She's very good but she lacks imperiousness").

The success of these dashing women was due in part to the drabness of many well-brought-up young ladies. In her memoirs, "Comment J'ai Vu 1900," the Comtesse Jean de Pange describes how badly she was dressed as a young girl (shampoos, she added, were unknown, though occasionally some quinine water was poured over the head), while Elisabeth de Gramont wrote:

"Everything that was stupid, false and conventional was allotted to us: idiotic fashions, stupid plays, flat conversations, hideous dresses in pale, dull colors in poor fabric and all the highlights that give a certain tone—diamonds, powder, make-up, perfumes—were forbidden."

"Not a few husbands," she adds, "went on their honeymoons with their mistresses, on the same train, following them from hotel to hotel."

The Belle Epoque was above all a period of transition but its attraction today is that it seems frozen like a snapshot taken on a sunny afternoon. This immediately plagued some of those who lived in the period, such as the Comtesse de Pange, née Pauline de Broglie, who saw the effort and boredom that went into maintaining the status quo.

Young Pauline's mother, the Duchesse de Broglie, engaged in good works but the embroidery she contributed to charity sales was made by a *brodeuse* who did the same thing for other ladies. Young Pauline had a woman who took notes for her at Sunday school as she had never been taught how to do it. The rules of society dictated that from 1,900 to 1,900 cards to left at other great houses each year, so a professional *poseur de cartes*, an impoverished elderly gentleman of good family, was hired to trot around and leave them.

When Pauline's older sister married and moved across the river to the Rue Barbet-de-Jouy, her parents decided that the trip from the Rue La Boétie, where they lived, was too long, so about 1888 they installed a telephone in order to keep in touch. There were, of course, no numbers then, so one told the operator, "I want the Marquise de Luppé, 29 Rue Barbet-de-Jouy." Even then, one often got the wrong number and the operators were often intolerably rude.

Mme. de Pange, like Natalie Barney, died this winter. But there are a few survivors of the Belle Epoque and a proper exhibition should be arranged while they are still here. In the meantime, anyone feeling obliged to visit the mingy show at the Archives Nationales will be rewarded by the sight of the very fine Archives building, the former Hôtel de Soubise (address: 60 rue des Francs-Bourgeois). It is a lovely part of town, is open on Easter Sunday but will be closed for the holiday on Saturday and Easter Monday, as well as on Tuesday, the usual closing day.

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London Theater: 'Richard II' at the Old Vic

By John Walker

LONDON, March 31 (IHT)—In a stylized setting, steps and traces that are shaped like a map of England, Richard II and the coarser Bolingbroke dispute the throne in David Williams' admirable production of "Richard II" at the Old Vic, the first time that the National Theatre has tackled one of Shakespeare's history plays.

That the evening is not a complete success is due, in part, to Ronald Pickup's performance in the title role. He plays the king as a hysterical poseur rather than as one who believes in his divine right to rule, as a spoiled child given to such petty outbursts as overturning a table or smashing away state papers when he cannot get his own way. In short, this Richard is a bad actor who is unable to control his impulses.

Mr. Pickup, in "Danton's Death" and "Long Day's Journey Into Night," has shown himself to be an excellent actor, but here he seems trapped within his interpretation. His voice, light and insubstantial at the best of times, rises to a keening whine in his major speeches which robs them of their power.

He shrinks visibly before the impact of Denis Quilley's powerful, greedy Bolingbroke and Michael Redgrave's grizzled Gaunt—the latter's gruff way works wonders with that familiar phrase: "This royal throne of kings, this sceptered isle," etc.

The production succeeds in giving life to its central debate on the divine right of kings and the particular tragedy of Richard, crucified between his duty and his desires, reinforcing the king's sense of personal grandeur by the appearance of a blazing sun to mark each of his entrances, apart from his last, lamenting his fall from power to prison.

Many of the incidental scenes, the queen's confrontation with an allegorical gardener, the Duke of Gloucester's hasty repentance of his plot to overthrow Bolingbroke—work particularly well, and David Ryall is excellent as Bolingbroke's unformal murderer of Richard.

Frank Marcus's "Notes on a Love Affair" at the Globe Theatre is the worst of his plays to date, a sad showing by the author of "The Formation Dancers" and "The Killing of Sister George." It is a comedy that parades

Julia Foster, left, and Irene Worth in "Notes on a Love Affair."



three unlikely and quickly uninteresting characters for our entertainment, that attempts to hide its lack of wit and humor by a complexity of construction. It will do little to advance the reputation of its director, Robin Phillips.

The central character, forever buttonholing the audience, is Dora, a writer who arranges a love affair between her ex-husband and a dowdy young girl to provide material for a play she is writing, the one we are watching. The tedious opening, with its bow to the avant-garde, is typical of the play's pretensions. Dora comes forward to try alternative beginnings on the audience, even offering cigarettes as if she were some ingratiating nightclub performer. This last seems a singularly stupid action since, if anyone in the audience actually responded to this advance, the play would collapse in ruins.

Still, it is in character, for Dora, judging both by her fan-leaves, which make up part of the action, and by Irene Worth's flustered, flustering performance, is a singularly stupid person. All that the play has to recommend it is Julia Foster as Jennie, the drab girl who is manipulated by Dora and her former husband Jim (Nigel Davenport), a middle-aged nonentity who relies for survival on a fading charm.

Jennie is as unreal a character as the others, unadventurous, unimaginative, sexually inexperienced, yet also tough, sensible, and shrewd. Miss Foster's great achievement is that she makes the girl not only credible, but touching, too. Neither Mr. Marcus nor Dora seem to know how to end the play, so they settle for tears and a little melodrama as Jim packs his bag and slips

pears and Jennie goes off happily to have his child.

We all have our weaknesses. That of the Royal Court is for plays about mad old poets. What is inexcusable is that the Court seems to like bad, although well-intentioned, plays about mad old poets. A year ago, the Court offered Denis Cannan's "One at Night" about a M.O.P. with sexual problems. The theater's latest Sunday night production, Jonathan Hale's "The Centaur," was of a M.O.P. who dabbled in treason.

Mr. Hale's Royal Court literary character, based on his central character, Abel Marwood, in Ezra Pound although his interest centered not upon the political implications but on the struggle for possession of the poet by an asylum doctor, the poet's wife, and a former disciple who has turned into a smooth literary fixer and precipitated a crisis by arranging for Marwood to be awarded a major literary prize. Alfred Burke, cackling, gave the standard mad-old-poet performance although occasionally he made one forget that his word-spinning was no more than dubious rhetoric.

"Quetzalcoatl, God of the Plumed Serpent," a new play with music by Bertie Dominguez D. opens at the Roundhouse Saturday. The play combines myth and history, beginning with the creation of the world as seen by the sun-worshipping Aztec Indians and also dealing with Cortes's invasion of Mexico in the 16th century. It includes Aztec music, played on authentic musical instruments, some of them several thousand years old.

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Bursting Turin Looks to Fiat for Aid

By Paul Hofmann
TURIN (NYT)—This car-making city, encircled by majestic Alpine ranges, has almost doubled its population to 1.2 million during the last 20 years and dreads further growth.

With more than half the working population making its living directly or indirectly from the giant Fiat corporation, Turin is the largest company town in Italy, if not in all Europe.

Turin's administrators betray the frustrations that are the lot of all communities depending on one big employer, however benign or even enlightened.

"Our main trouble," Turin's mayor, Giovanni Agnelli, said recently, "is that we have not been able to ask Fiat to plan jointly with us and that vital choices don't pass through City Hall."

"The Subject of Fiat"
The mayor, a 43-year-old civil engineer and a Christian Democrat, kept repeating in an interview: "I am the subject of Fiat and of Gianni Agnelli, who is 'il reale primo cittadino'—that is, the real first citizen."

Giovanni Agnelli, known as Gianni, is chairman of Fiat, and the mayor's remark was a pun, because "reale" means both "real" and "royal."

Mr. Agnelli, interviewed in his eighth-floor office at Fiat headquarters with a splendid view of the Alps, smiled when he was told of the mayor's complaint. "Oh, we have excellent relations," the Fiat chairman said. "I saw the mayor two months ago, and I'm going to see him again soon."

Turin's real, or royal, first citizen continued, "The mayor's trouble is that he has a terribly inefficient machinery." Mr. Agnelli, 49 years old and a jet-set notable, is a stickler for efficiency.

At City Hall the mayor said: "Fiat is a financial world power, whereas we have just the force of the people we represent."

Turin is Italy's fourth city, after Rome, Milan and Naples. With its solid industrial base, Turin is one



of the few communities in the nation not crushed by debt.

Many Southerners Arrive
Once the capital of the kingdom of Piedmont and the cradle of Italian unification, Turin is mockingly called the "capital of the South" because so many Sicilians, Apulians and Calabrians have crowded in during two decades of tumultuous growth.

The influx of hundreds of thousands of rural people seeking factory jobs has caused severe strains. Slums, inadequate schools and hospitals, a ramshackle commuter transportation system, violent crime and what may be Italy's most blatant prostitution are plaguing this once austere and orderly city.

The historic center is still an architectural gem, with its Baroque and neoclassic palaces on straight avenues and large piazzas. But many thousands of southern immigrants pay up to \$50 a month to sleep in one of the dingy boarding houses and garrets in decaying inner-city buildings.

"Turin has exploded in the twinkling of an eye," Mayor Porcellana said. "As for the quality of its life, the lack of services has made it into an unlivable city."

Mr. Porcellana, who was urban planning commissioner before he

became mayor in 1970, lamented that City Hall all too often had to act "just as a kind of notary public, recording other people's decisions"—meaning Fiat's decisions.

But, the mayor said—and the Fiat chairman later confirmed—that the city had recently obtained a formal promise from the auto maker not to hire any additional workers here.

Fiat Builds Housing
Some 150,000 of Fiat's 185,000 workers are in 20 plants scattered throughout the city. Other Fiat factories ring Turin in a 30-mile industrial belt, which is shaded a deep gray on Italian maps of air and water pollution. The area also has the plants and other industries and a mass of workshops operated by Fiat's contractors and subcontractors.

Fiat is operating its own welfare plans and has built more than 5,000 apartments in and near Turin for its workers, but a company official conceded that "there seem never to be enough homes here."

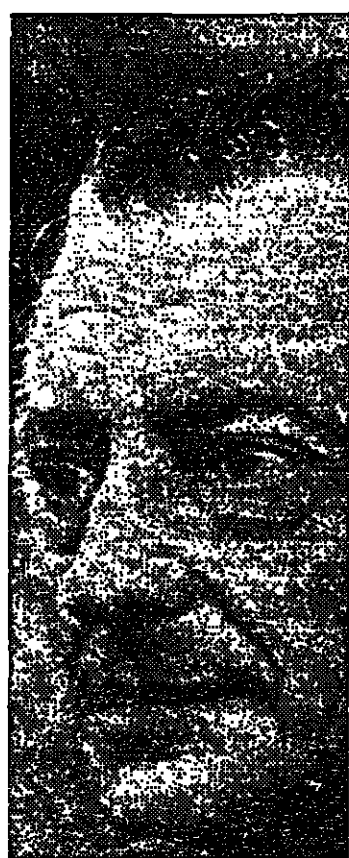
With 1.5 million cars built and \$3 billion in sales in 1971, Fiat is in the top group of the world's auto companies. For further expansion the company is investing in new plants in southern Italy.

Although Fiat's plans call for no expansion in Turin and further growth in other parts of Italy and abroad, newcomers from the deep south still arrive here.

They often find distrust, discrimination and what they feel is the "racism" of the Piedmontese. Whenever a southerner is involved in a crime, which happens often enough, newspapers usually point to his origin in their headlines.

Newcomers from the south are in the vanguard of the small, militant group that have recently caused problems for Fiat and other employers here.

"Lonely young men from the South arrive with an unprecedented awareness of their civil and labor rights," said the Rev. Luciano Allais, a priest who for more than 10 years has been running the voluntary



Giovanni Agnelli

Center for Southern Immigrants. It has a staff of 26 welfare workers.

The tensions are likely to increase this year because the metal workers' unions are due to renegotiate their three-year contract with Fiat next fall. The last contract talks, during the "hot autumn" of 1969, were punctuated by strikes and violence.

The Fiat chairman, however, expressed confidence that the coming autumn would be less "hot" than that of 1969. "The unions must realize that industry just cannot afford another round of big wage raises," he said.

Mr. Agnelli said he didn't worry so much about Italy's current political crisis as about the deep economic slump the nation is experiencing. "Luckily," he added with a grin, "Fiat is doing a little better than the rest of Italian industry."

Swiss Reportedly Weigh Means to Cut Bank Loans

ZURICH, March 31 (AP)—The Swiss National Bank is considering new measures to reduce liquidity in the domestic banking system, informed banking sources report.

A bank spokesman commented that some measures were planned, but he declined to disclose them before they are presented Wednesday to the Swiss Bankers Association.

Some commercial bankers thought the present voluntary system of setting aside reserves on non-resident deposits might be expanded to include domestic deposits as well. By making commercial banks place a proportion of their deposits with it, the national bank would isolate funds so as to discourage unwanted lending activity.

The amount of liquidity in the banking system is considered dangerously high in view of Switzerland's post-war record of inflation. The country's own analysis rather than discussions with Bausch & Lomb officials.

Tokyo Exchange

| Price | Yen | Price | Yen |
|----------------|-----|---------------|-------|
| Asahi Glass | 289 | Mitsui Bk | 590 |
| Canon Camera | 201 | Mitsui Bk Ind | 76 |
| Daikin | 358 | Mitsui Corp | 270 |
| Fuji Bank | 422 | Mitsui & Co | 210 |
| Fuji Photo | 355 | Mitsubishi | 467 |
| Hitachi | 120 | Nippon Elec | 180 |
| Honda Motor | 270 | Sharp | 227 |
| K. Itoh | 412 | Shibaura | 1,400 |
| Japan Airlines | 700 | Sony Corp | 450 |
| Kansai 91 F | 810 | Suntory Bk | 435 |
| Kao Soap | 490 | Tokai Marine | 321 |
| Kirin Brewery | 271 | Tokai Chem | 205 |
| Komatsu | 309 | Tokai Ind | 73 |
| Kubota 1 Wks | 294 | Tokai Marine | 325 |
| Mitsui 1 Wks | 708 | Tokai Ind | 100 |
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Six-Month 'Work Year' Is Called a Possibility

NEW YORK (AP-DJ)—The four-day week, it seems, is here to stay. So now are you ready for the six-month year?

For most people, of course, anything approaching a six-month year is a pretty dim prospect—very ivory towerish at this point," says one economist—but it is not entirely beyond the realm of possibility. Some say, in fact, that it's only a matter of time.

The four-day week is already well established at a sizable minority of companies. Usually it is done by having workers put in longer but fewer days—four 10-hour days, say, instead of five eight-hour ones. Workers generally find the luxury of regular three-day weekends is well worth the extra hours on the job on weekdays. And managers of companies that have tried the system report that improved morale among workers often leads to less absenteeism and better productivity.

Now, in talking of even greater work-schedule flexibility, manpower experts similarly foresee little or no immediate net reduction in hours worked but more churning together of work time and leisure time—seven days on and seven off, for example. Some companies are considering other devices, too, such as the routine granting of extended sabbaticals. Few such schemes have actually been put into practice, to be sure. But they are being considered widely enough to convince some manpower experts that it will not be long before more companies adopt them.

Those who have studied the situation see a number of ways in which more flexible schedules may evolve. Two such students are Richard Dudeck, chairman of the industrial engineering department at Texas Technical College, and John Whitman, a Texas Tech economist who specializes in manpower studies and who has collaborated with Prof. Dudeck in research on the flexible workweek.

An Emerging New Concept
One way in which more flexibility may evolve, they say, is in the gradual disappearance of the very concept of a "workweek." Instead, they say, people may begin to think in terms of how much work they do in a month or even a year.

"Work is just as contractable as any other commodity," says Prof. Dudeck. "It's possible with high-speed computers for an industry to estimate its employment needs well in advance, just as it calculates its raw material and shipping requirements. Once the needs are known, a company can take bids on the work. A man who likes skiing, for example, might specify in his bid

A Trigger of Massive Social Change Or Just More Dull Free Time?

that a year's work will be done in the nine summer, fall and spring months—leaving him with three months of mountain vacation. Those who like to sail might have a reverse bid."

Prof. Whitman even goes so far as to plot the possible evolution of a switchover from the "workweek" to what might be termed the "work year." First, he says, would be a general schedule of four 10-hour days per week. Then the day is cut to nine hours, making a 36-hour week. The next step is either a three-day week of 12-hour days or a four-day week of eight-hour days. "At that point, I expect we'll begin talking about work in months rather than in years," he says.

Another man who has evolved the traditional workweek considerable thought is M. David Keefe, a private labor arbitrator. He has worked out a detailed plan that would, in effect, provide a six-month year by having workers alternate seven 10-hour days of labor with seven days of vacation—year-round, without additional vacations or holidays. The pay for one 10-hour week would be the same as for two 40-hour weeks under current schedules.

As he sees it, this scheme would offer a number of benefits to worker and employer alike. Obviously, not all jobs would adapt well to such a plan; Mr. Keefe says routine assembly-line operations would be the logical place to start.

For the workers involved, the obvious benefit would be more days free from what Mr. Keefe calls the "stifling plant routine." The seven-day breaks, he says, would provide "bona fide leisure time," something he says is missing in the two-day week-end most people now get.

For employers, the benefits are more subtle—but Mr. Keefe maintains they are no less real. Plants would never have to be closed for vacations and weekends. Machines would be idle only during the four hours a day during which no work takes place, and that could be spent on maintenance. Mr. Keefe says workers would be less apt to miss work when only a few days separate them from a full week of vacation. Moreover, if an hourly worker were to miss a full day he could lose 10 hours pay—not just eight as under the current system—and this would be particularly costly because his hourly rate would be slightly higher to begin with than it is now.

Of course, he concedes, there are disadvantages. Employers probably would have to hire more workers to make up for the decreased hours worked by each individual, and hourly wage costs would be higher because workers would be putting in only 70 hours every two weeks instead of 80. But Mr. Keefe says shorter workweeks are inevitable in some form anyway, and he figures there are enough other savings built into his system to make up for higher wage costs.

Obviously, any such revolutionary restructuring of work schedules would involve some wrenching social changes.

One concern voiced by many manpower experts is that providing workers with more big blocks of free time would simply lead to more moonlighting, thereby exacerbating unemployment. "Experience has shown often that when American workers are given shorter hours they tend to go look for a second job," says Frank H. Cassell, professor of industrial relations at Northwestern University. "Most workers will opt for maximizing income rather than sitting around the house and reading."

Two Six-Month Husbands?

Another concern is the potential impact on schools, transportation facilities and other public services. Parents and children might never have vacations together unless schools were able to work out more flexible schedules of their own. Commuters might find that buses and trains, geared to present-day rush hours, were running at the wrong times. "Most of our transportation planning for the next 15 years is based on the concept of the normal workweek," says Prof. Dudeck. "But say work is done in a pattern of three days on and three days off, then you have only half the work force using the public transportation at any one time."

There could be profound personal and family disruptions, too. "Suppose a man works such long

hours for six months every year that he hardly sees his wife and children," suggests Prof. Dudeck. "If the wife also works on such a schedule, who minds the children? And if she's on a different schedule—or doesn't work at all—what happens to the marriage? Maybe a housewife will need two six-month husbands and we'll see double staffing in the home as well as on the job—bigamy as well as moonlighting," he quips.

Some authorities question whether many workers actually want or want as much unbroken leisure time as some plans would provide. Brian E. Moore, an industrial sociologist at the University of Chicago, says there are at least two critical issues that need study before drastic changes are made: First, just how much good does more leisure time actually do a person? And second, what does the intensification of work brought about by the reduced workweek do to the individual?

Too Hard on Workers?
Some argue, says Mr. Moore, that an increase in leisure would reduce the amount of alienation caused by work. But for many industrial workers it is work that gives structure and meaning to life, Mr. Moore maintains. Even though such workers might indicate a low interest in the actual content of their work, they derive their status as responsible breadwinners from it, he says.

He also questions the value of more leisure time for many blue-collar workers. "If this man's life is already dull and meaningless, is it wise to increase his leisure time without any regard for the quality of that time?" he asks.

Mr. Moore also argues that lengthening the workday and extending equal or greater productivity in return for more free time could be intolerably hard on workers. "The social and psychological costs might outweigh any apparent gains in productivity," he says.

Yet most schemes involve merely a restructuring of hours, not a sizable reduction of work time. And enough companies have had experience with restructured work hours to indicate that even without major overall cuts in work time, most of the problems are not insurmountable.

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**Honda Profit,
Sales Gain in
Latest Half****Dividends from Unit
in U.S. Worth Less**

TOKYO, March 31 (AP-DJ).—Profits of Honda Motor, Japan's largest motorcycle producer and a major manufacturer of light four-wheel vehicles, totaled \$1.1 billion yen (about \$18.8 million) in the six months ended Feb. 29, up slightly from \$942 million yen a year earlier.

The company said the half-year total includes \$10 million in dividends from its U.S. sales subsidiary, unchanged from a year earlier. However, dollar dividends in the period were exchanged for yen at an average rate of 337 to the dollar, compared with a rate of 360 to the dollar for the six months ended February 1971. This had the effect of reducing the value of the dividends.

Honda's sales rose to 160 billion yen from 151.5 billion a year earlier.

Lower Profit Forecast
Kiyochiro Kawashima, senior managing director, said that Honda expects profit in the term ending this August to fall to about 5.5 billion yen from 7.25 billion a year earlier. The main reason for the decline is that Honda expects to receive only \$10 million in dividends from its U.S. subsidiary in the current period, exchanging them at a rate close to 308 yen to the dollar, compared with \$12 million exchanged at a rate near 360 yen to the dollar a year earlier.

Mr. Kawashima said that while Honda has twice increased since August the free-on-board export price of its motorcycles, reflecting the revaluation of the yen, the company has not been able to raise U.S. retail prices to the same degree.

Overcoming Revaluation
Honda originally had forecast a decline in February term profit, anticipating effects from the upward movement of the yen. Mr. Kawashima said the company apparently is overcoming the revaluation more easily than expected, and he said the August-term forecast is probably a very conservative one.

He said combined sales of Honda's European subsidiaries are expected to rise 30 to 40 percent in the year from 20 billion yen in 1971. European profit, which totaled about 700 million yen in the year ended August 31, is expected to about double the current year, he added. However, the parent company will not receive any dividends from these operations in 1972 as profit is being reinvested locally to consolidate the company's European sales base, the managing director said.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES**Sony to Increase Capital**

Sony Corp., envisaging substantial investment in new facilities, plans to increase its capital by 10 percent through a \$450,000 share public offering in Japan. The issue price, not yet determined, will be near the market price, officials say. Nomura Securities is underwriting the offering. Payment will be due May 31, and dividends will accrue on the new shares from May 1. Other details have not yet been decided, pending a meeting of Sony's directors. Proceeds from the offer will be used to help finance an expansion of manufacturing facilities and to strengthen its sales organization. Sony plans to spend in 1972 and 1973 about 20 billion yen (about \$35.8 million) at home and abroad on such programs.

Montecatini Units to Reorganize

Shareholders of the Rhodatoce, Polymeis and Sinesco subsidiaries of Montecatini-Edison have agreed to consolidate the units into Chatillon, another Montecatini textile unit. A new company called Montecatini Fibre will be formed after approval by Chatillon shareholders.

Borg-Warner, ZF Terminate Plans

Borg-Warner of the United States and Zahnradfabrik Friedrichshafen (ZF) of West Germany have agreed to terminate their cooperation on a joint venture in Germany to manufacture automatic transmissions. ZF is to buy Borg-Warner's shares in the venture and complete a plant under construction at Friedrichshafen to produce component parts for the auto industry and other products. Since the joint venture was formed

two years ago, the market and costs have changed substantially to the detriment of the intended joint venture, they said.

GAF Expects Profit Gain

GAF Corp. expects to report a first-quarter earnings gain from the year-ago net income of \$3.26 million, or 17 cents a share, according to Jesse Werner, chairman and president of the diversified concern. He declines to predict the amount of the improvement or to forecast 1972 earnings except to say the company hopes they will be better than in 1971, and that he expects improvement in sales and earnings this year in four of the five GAF product groups. However, the business systems group "remains a problem area," and the chemicals group continues to have difficulties. The company expects a "good growth rate" this year in its photo products and building materials groups and plans to introduce a new pocket camera and 16-millimeter cartridge film "as quickly as we can." The camera and film would compete with products recently introduced by Eastman Kodak. "We don't plan to be left behind," he says.

Swift Predicts Higher Earnings

Swift & Co. earnings for its second quarter ending May 1 will exceed year-ago results, says Robert W. Reneker, president, but he did not make a specific projection, and said it is too early to predict whether six-month earnings will exceed the \$1.19 share in the year-earlier period. He said Swift Chemical Co., a subsidiary, will have a profit this year after losing money in fiscal 1971.

First Drop in Five Months**Index of Farm Prices in U.S. Declines**

By Philip Shabecoff

WASHINGTON, March 31 (NYT).—The Agriculture Department announced yesterday a decline in its index on farm prices after five consecutive months of increases. The decline included a small dip in beef cattle prices, which had been rising since last summer.

At the same time, several of the major supermarket chains whose representatives met with Treasury Secretary John B. Connally here this week have disclosed plans to reduce or hold the line on meat prices.

Sharply rising farm prices for beef and pork had provided the impetus for the rapid acceleration of food prices at the consumer level, pushing the price index up 0.3 percent last month—its biggest jump since 1958.

Exempt from Controls
Raw agricultural products are exempt from the price controls of the administration's economic stabilization program.

President Nixon said last week that there would be a careful investigation of the role of the "middleman" in the food marketing chain in an administration crackdown on food prices.

The Agriculture Department reported that its index of prices received by farmers declined 2

percent in the month ended Feb. 15. It was the first decline after five months of rising prices and left farm prices 8 percent above the level of a year ago.

The department said that lower prices for hogs, cotton, lettuce, celery, tomatoes, milk and cattle contributed to the lower prices. Higher prices for eggs and soybeans partially offset the decline, the department's report pointed out.

Beef Prices Down a Bit

The decline in beef cattle prices was a minor one, however. Beef prices were down to \$32.40 a hundredweight from the record level of \$32.80 set in mid-February. Hog prices were down somewhat more sharply but prices for calves and lambs rose.

Meat prices are now about 19 percent above where they stood a year ago.

On Capitol Hill, meanwhile, House Speaker Carl Albert, D., Okla., said he would support a new freeze on prices if food prices continued to go up. "I don't see much evidence of price controls. Wage controls, yes. But not price controls," he said.

Warns of New Freeze

The chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, Wilbur Mills, D., Ala., said he would call for a renewal of the freeze if the Phase 2 controls did not do the job of holding down inflation.

All of the reduction in wholesale meat prices may not be reflected in lower retail prices. Some retail chains have contended that they have absorbed some of the recent steep climb in farm prices and could decide to ex-

pand their margins now that farm prices are falling.

However, after Mr. Connally's exhortation and the general insistence of the administration on keeping food prices down, retailers may well be reluctant to widen their margins at this time.



Roland Rieutort

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Roland Rieutort, president of London-based Mobil Europe, has been appointed executive vice-president of Mobil Oil Corp.'s international division in New York. His successor will be Stanley Wilson, president of Mobil East in New York. Other company promotions include Jean-Louis Lehmann's nomination

**CAB Allows
Big Increase
In Air Fares****Reflect Higher Costs,
Dollar Devaluation**

By Robert J. Samuelson
WASHINGTON, March 31 (AP).—The Civil Aeronautics Board has approved substantial fare increases for flights from the United States to Puerto Rico, Europe, Japan and Australia.

The increases, effective tomorrow, average 9 percent for fares to Puerto Rico and up to 12.7 percent for U.S.-Tokyo fares.

The fare package to Europe includes both increases and decreases, with regular economy and some promotional fares rising about 7 percent. However, one widely-available promotional fare includes a decrease of 19.5 percent.

Between New York and London—the most heavily-traveled international air route—the regular roundtrip economy fare will rise from \$593 to \$590, up 0.5 percent. In the winter, however, the fare will decline 4.9 percent to \$430 to encourage more flying during slack periods.

Excursion fares—for between 14 and 21 days—will rise 7.9 percent from \$382 to \$412 during the summer, with a similar increase in the winter. However, a longer excursion fare—24 to 45 days—will decline 5.7 percent from \$322 to \$319. In the winter, the decrease will be 19.5 percent, from \$273 to \$219.

The increases in international air fares reflect two basic factors: Increases that the airlines claimed were justified last year as a result of rising costs, and an upward adjustment to reflect the dollar's devaluation.



Arthur C. Jaros

**U.S. Consumers
Optimistic, But
Remain Frugal**

NEW YORK, March 31 (AP-DJ).—Consumers still are not stepping up their buying plans, the Conference Board says in its latest report.

Of 10,000 families surveyed in January and February, 7.7 percent plan to buy a car in the next six months. This compares with 8.1 percent planning car purchases in a November-December survey, the business research group said yesterday.

Home-buying plans rose to 3.5 percent of those surveyed from 3.1 percent in the previous survey. But plans to buy major appliances remained unchanged at 37 percent of the families.

The Conference Board did find some improvement in consumer attitudes toward current business conditions. More of those surveyed currently consider economic conditions to be "good," while fewer complain that jobs are "hard to get," the group said.

**Italy Trade in Surplus
As Exports Rise 14.5%**

ROME, March 31 (AP-DJ).—Italy posted a trade surplus of 1 billion lire in February (about \$1.7 million), compared with a deficit of 61 billion lire a year earlier, according to preliminary trade data published yesterday.

Imports rose 5.5 percent to \$37 billion lire, while exports climbed 14.5 percent to \$38 billion lire. So far this year, Italy's trade is in deficit by 108 billion lire, compared with a year-earlier deficit of 183 billion, imports are up 9.4 percent while exports have gained 16 percent.

**Japan Auto Exports
Rose in February**

TOKYO, March 31 (AP-DJ).—Japan's auto exports rose to 188,872 vehicles in February, a gain of 38.9 percent from a year earlier and 8.3 percent from the previous month, the Japan auto manufacturers association said today.

The exports were valued at \$263 million, up 60.7 percent from February, 1971, and 2.5 percent from January.

In addition to supplying the needs of Siberia, the new west Siberian fields are also shipping crude oil westward to the highly industrialized regions of European Russia.

This year, the Siberian fields are expected to produce 15 percent of a planned national oil output of 295 million metric tons, and by the end of the current five-year plan in 1975 their production share is to rise to 25 percent of an expected national total of 500 million tons. A metric ton is seven barrels.

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U.S. Sets Money-Transfer Rules**Aims at Checking
Organized Crime**

WASHINGTON, March 31 (AP-DJ).—The Treasury adopted yesterday a somewhat eased version of its financial crime-fighting rules, and said banks and international travelers will have to start complying with them July 1.

The crackdown, required by the Foreign Bank Secrecy law enacted in October, 1970, still will involve massive new reporting and record-keeping activity. The regulations are aimed at "frustrating organized and white collar criminal elements who use secret foreign accounts" in connection with income tax evasion and drug gambling, securities and currency violations, according to Samuel R. Pierce Jr., Treasury general counsel.

The Treasury's original proposal of last June 10 was delayed by criticism that the record-keeping requirements would be too burdensome on financial institutions.

Exchange Controls Excluded

Mr. Pierce said that there is "no basis or foundation to European rumors that the new rules are intended to pave the way for applying exchange controls after the dollar's devaluation."

For individuals, the major requirements are that they:

- Cannot physically take more than \$5,000 in cash foreign currency, travelers' checks, money orders or bearer-form negotiable securities out of the country after leaving the United States.

- Must file the same form when arriving in the country with such a sum. If the money is mailed or otherwise transported separately, the form must be mailed to the Customs Commission by the date the country moves out, or within 30 days after it is received. This reporting is also required of anyone arranging such a physical movement of "monetary instruments" but does not apply to transfers through banking channels.

- Must keep records for five years on the maximum amount and other aspects of any foreign bank account they may have, and continue to report the existence of such an account on income tax returns.

Omitted in the definition of "financial institution," and thus from the regulation's coverage, are commodity dealers, insurance and finance companies, pawn shops, jewelers and telegraph companies. The new version covers banks, savings and loan associations, credit unions, securities dealers and brokers, currency dealers and check cashing services, credit card systems, travelers' check and money order companies, and anyone in the business of "transmitting funds abroad for others."

Record 'Unusual' Transactions

The financial institutions will have to report "unusual" currency transactions, domestic or foreign, of more than \$10,000 each, retain records of all transfers of more than \$10,000 into or out of the country for five years, and keep certain other records for five years. Except for mortgages, they will have to keep a record of each extension of credit of more than \$5,000, a much lower limit than the \$1,000 originally proposed.

In addition, banks have to keep for two years "records which would be needed to reconstruct a deposit or share account and to trace a check deposited in such account." They also will have

**Fed Pumps Money into Mart
To Slow Rise in Some Rates**

By H. Erich Heinemann

NEW YORK, March 31 (NYT).—The Federal Reserve System pumped \$1.3 billion into the money market this week in an apparent attempt to slow the recent sharp rise in short-term money rates, the central bank's weekly statement showed yesterday.

As a result, total bank reserves and the monetary base—both of which have an important influence on future changes in the nation's money supply—rose sharply during the week.

Viewed from the somewhat longer perspective of the last three months, the principal monetary aggregates—which measure different aspects of the availability of funds in the economy—all showed rates of growth during the most recent reporting periods that were markedly more rapid than was characteristic only a few weeks ago.

The Fed figures showed the extent to which short-term interest rates have risen during the past month. For example, the federal funds rate, the hypersensitive charge on overnight loans between banks, averaged 3.3 percent in the four weeks ended March 28, against 3.3 percent in the four weeks ended March 1.

Three-month Treasury bills, another money market bellwether, averaged 3.74 percent this month, against 3.18 percent in February. And 90 to 110-day commercial paper sold through dealers at a rate to which some major banks peg their base interest rates on business loans brought an average yield of 4.1 percent, up from 3.8 percent.

Under the Fed's prevailing money-market strategy—which entails an effort to guide short-term money costs within a desired target range—these increases in short-term money costs could be taken as one indication that its policy had tightened this month.

However, many economists question whether this strategy is in fact effective in implementing what is presumed to be its primary policy objective, namely, controlling the rate of growth in the money supply.

Market Holiday

Stock exchanges and most commodities markets in the U.S., Canada, Britain, France, West Germany, the Netherlands and Switzerland were closed Friday, March 31, for the Easter holiday.

U.S. markets will reopen Monday, but elsewhere, many exchanges will remain closed as part of a four-day holiday weekend.

**U.S. Consumers
Optimistic, But
Remain Frugal**

NEW YORK, March 31 (AP-DJ).—Consumers still are not stepping up their buying plans, the Conference Board says in its latest report.

Of 10,000 families surveyed in January and February, 7.7 percent plan to buy a car in the next six months. This compares with 8.1 percent planning car purchases in a November-December survey, the business research group said yesterday.

Home-buying plans rose to 3.5 percent of those surveyed from 3.1 percent in the previous survey. But plans to buy major appliances remained unchanged at 37 percent of the families.

The Conference Board did find some improvement in consumer attitudes toward current business conditions. More of those surveyed currently consider economic conditions to be "good," while fewer complain that jobs are "hard to get," the group said.

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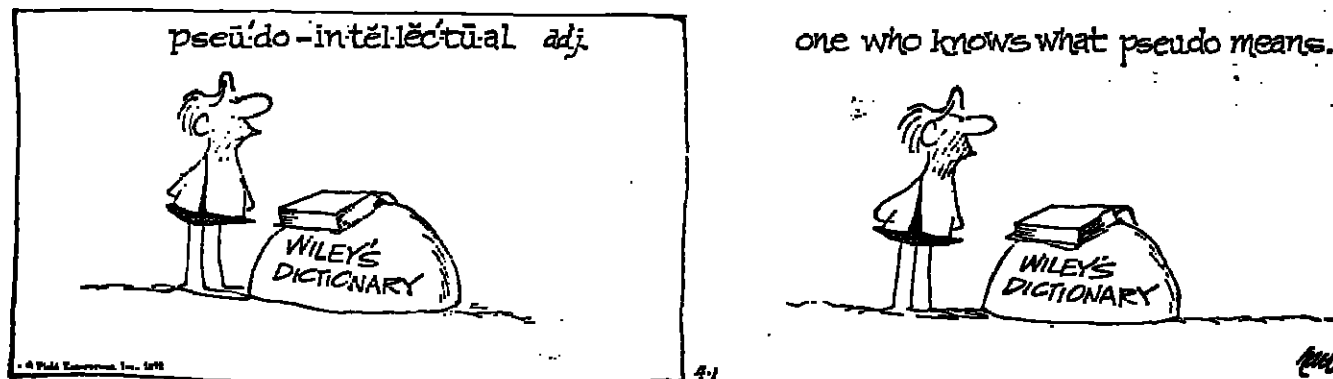
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PEANUTS



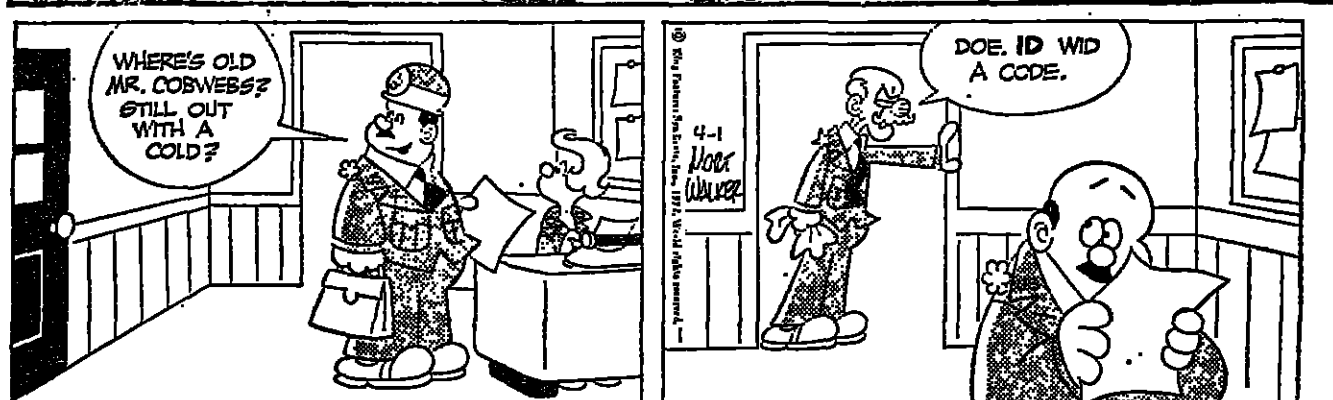
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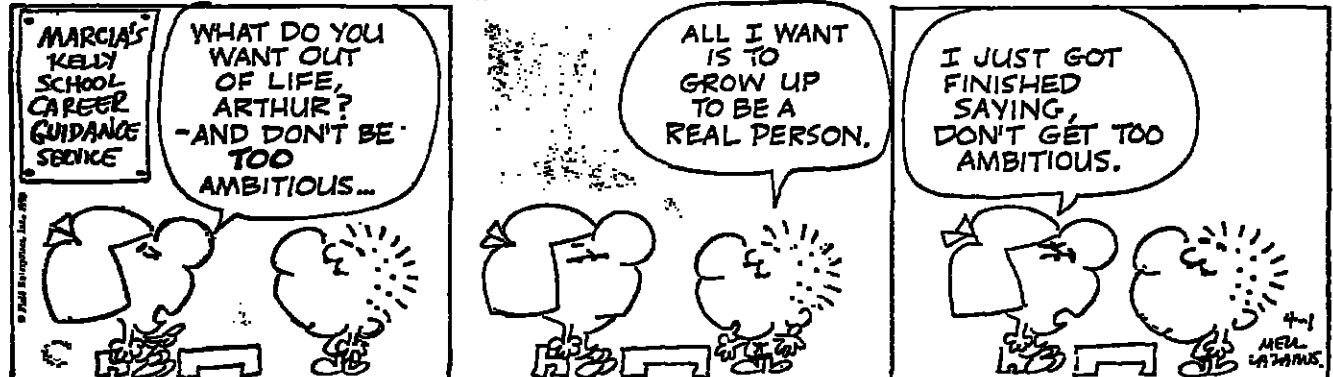
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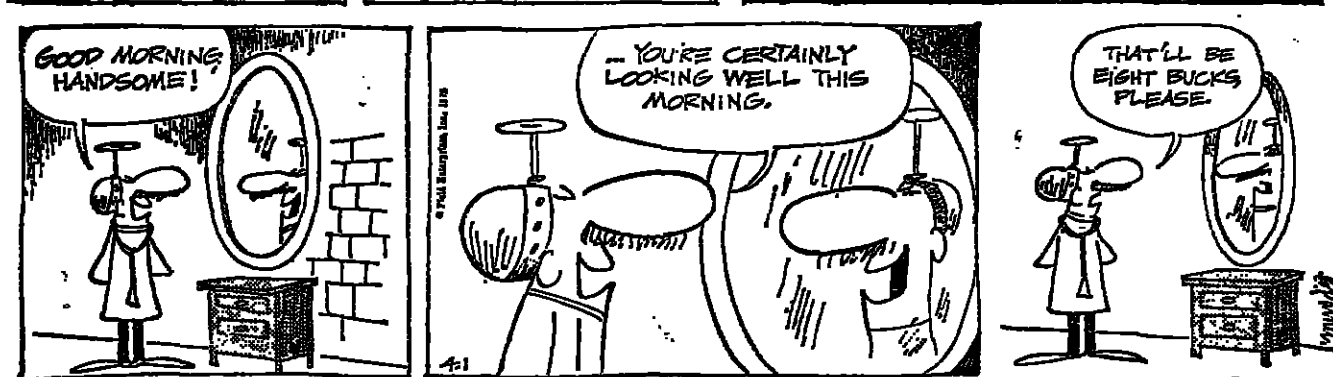
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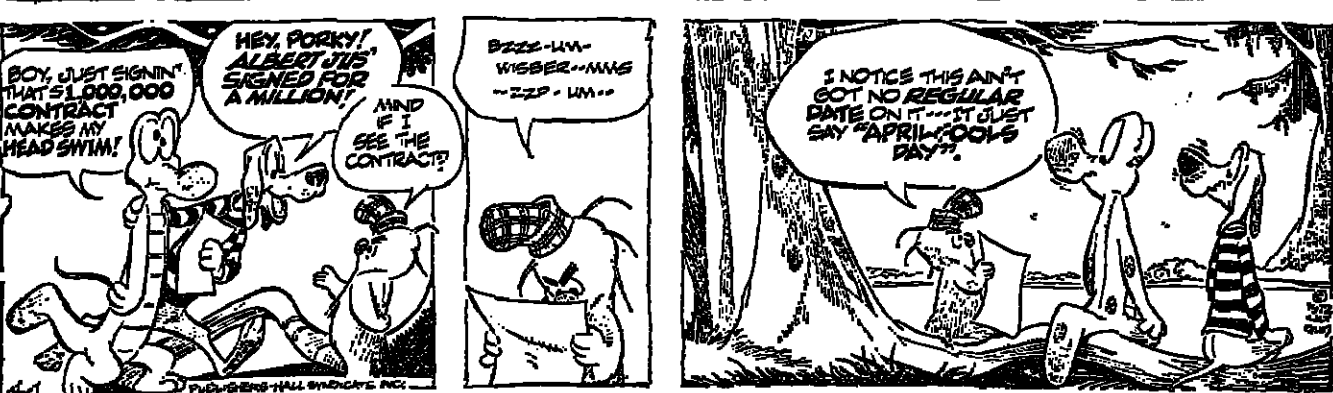
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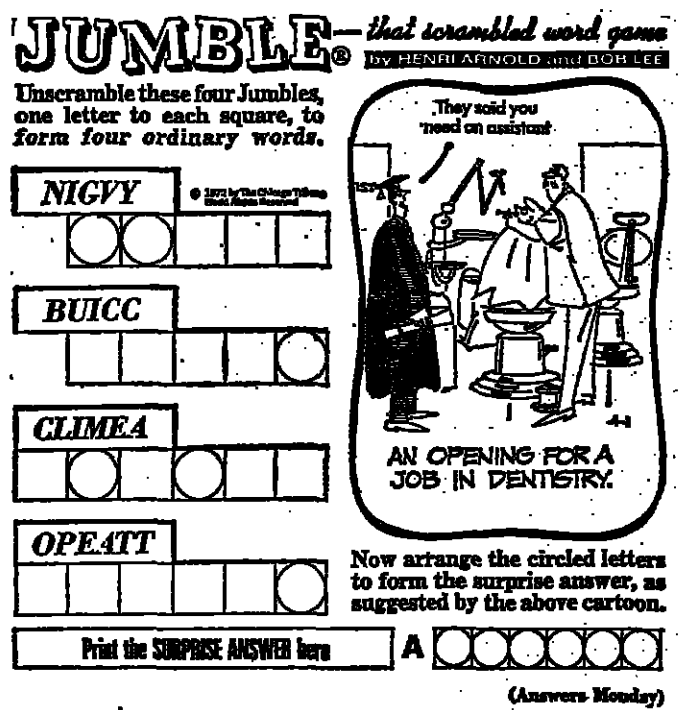


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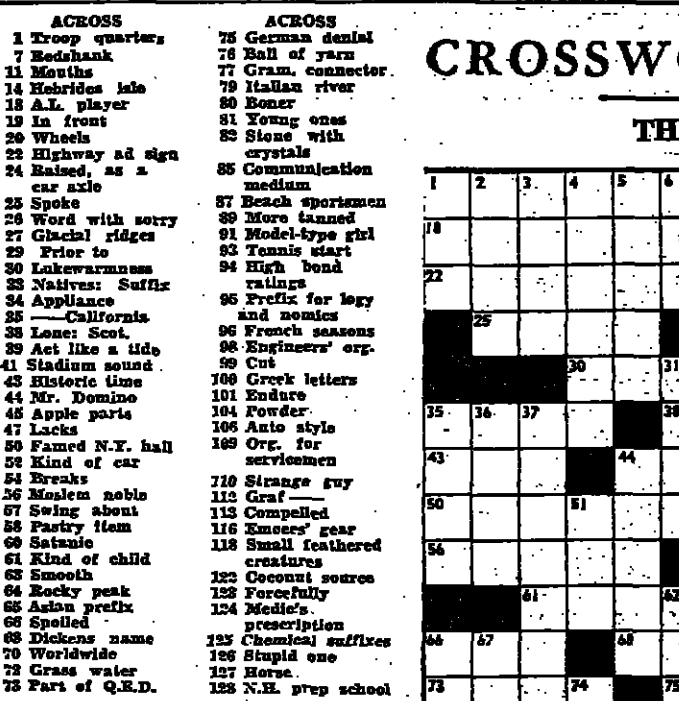
JUMBLE—that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Yesterday's Jumbles: BRINY QUOTA ALPACA TRUISM

Answers: Left on the ship!—PORT



BOOKS

A WORLD IN REVOLUTION

By Herbert L. Matthews. 462 pp. Scribners. \$12.50.

Reviewed by Thomas Lask

IT seems only natural that Herbert Matthews' long, long lookback at the world he has covered for The New York Times, as reporter, foreign correspondent and editorial writer, should be autumnal in mood, valedictory in tone, engaged and yet lofty in character. It is a book not easily defined, being neither exclusively autobiography, nor a statement for the record, nor a history of the last 45 years, nor merely a declaration of principles. It embraces all of these, but the book is also something more. It is unified by the man and is a product of his experience (as varied as that of any single newspaperman in the last half century), his sensibility and his brooding contemplation of what he has lived through.

Without his meaning it to be so, it is, to my mind, a sad book, sad in the sense of Virgil's phrase of the "tears of things," of the mortality that touches the heart. That sentence perhaps needs amendment. For the book is free of that bleakness of professional reminiscence; nostalgia. He does not hanker after the days of yore. And he is not a pessimist; he does not think the world has gone to the dogs; he does not condemn the young (on the contrary, he praises them highly), and he does not view with alarm the changes he sees as inevitable in the world in transition.

But since his journeys and his duties caused him to report on wars and revolutions, the rise and fall of men and governments, on political fanaticism and staggering corruption, almost always accompanied by unbelievable bloodletting, his book becomes a chart of man's folly, a journey of a ship of fools. This is not Matthews' opinion, but the evidence is so compelling that it is one hard to avoid.

If one were to mark his own moral progress, it would be from the naïf who first reported on the Italian invasion of Abyssinia, to the rather blood-chilled citizen of the world in his retirement. After seeing Fascism in action in Italy, dictatorships in Latin America, the brutalities of Stalin's purges, the shortsightedness of the Western democracies in letting a legally constituted government, Spain, be torn apart by foreigners, and our blind and stubborn involvement in Vietnam, he takes a dim view of the claims of nationalism, of the superiority of one culture and one people over another.

In a series of statements that are not likely to go down well with many of his readers, he takes a relative stand in regard to political movements from the left to the right: "I find it impossible," he says at one point, "to label any political movement as 'evil.' I do not quite understand that dictum. Isn't it possible to know what is evil though one may not know the good?" This does not mean, I hasten to add, that he has no preferences or that he could live comfortably under any system of government. He knows better and says so. He simply refuses to raise his own preferences to metaphysical levels or to legislate his own choices for those of mankind.

One of the severest critics he makes of American foreign policy, whether in Italy, America or Vietnam, is that it demands that every country like ours, especially in matters of economics and global politics, should not think that we are other nations has cornered the market on virtue or is so wise to have a blueprint for the life. Every nation has the right to work out its own destiny at the risk of embracing a government whose principles are alien to its own.

His education started with Abyssinian War. It was by his reporting of the revolution in Cuba—a revolution he has been accused of hastily bringing on.

By his own reckoning the most significant events were the Spanish Civil War and the coming of Castro. Spanish experience remains him, as it does for all those who came to maturity in the time of the Spanish Civil War.

Everything that happens in Europe after World War II flows from it. His account of the current book does not go into the war material, which he has written before, with what he had to encounter in trying to get facts and in trying to get them intact in his paper. I imagine that no newspaperman will want to miss a chapter. He writes with part of the history of the world and that they stand up after decades.

About Cuba and Castro, his charges against the author are detailed and so full of detail that no summary would be to the material. But all the considerations aside, the difficulties engross the problem of a newspaperman's functions: His objectivity, his feelings, the split between moral position and his journalistic one, and the responsibility of a newspaper to give a contradictory elements of a complicated political happening.

His book is not without its own chapter, but the chapter is too much loose-oversight. These facts are worth noting, cause they represent journalistic dangers that Matthews surely have thought about never mentions.

Thomas Lask is a New York Times book critic.

JAPANESE

Ultimatum s Given to Fischer

Chess Star Must Play in Belgrade

AMSTERDAM, March 31 (UPI)—The International Chess Federation today gave Bobby Fischer, American challenger for the world chess title, an ultimatum: agree to the present arrangements for the world championship tournament or forfeit his title.

The federation asked the American Chess Federation to arrange that Fischer will play a match against the Soviet Union's holder, Boris Spassky, according to the Amsterdam agreement of March 20.

They were to play the first 12 games in Belgrade and the second in Reykjavik.

But the Yugoslav organizers said they were unable to stage a first half starting on June 22, because of uncertainty following the rejection of the agreed arrangements.

The president of the International Federation, Dr. Max Euwe, said the ultimatum in Australia or being informed by telephone.

Fischer's new financial demands and about Belgrade stop preparations for the match. He said he would consider failure by the American Federation to give the guarantee by April 4, refusal by Fischer to agree to the guarantee, as denying his rights to challenge the world champion.

Own Negotiator
NEW YORK, March 31 (AP)—Edmondson, who has been negotiating arrangements for Bobby Fischer's world championship match with Boris Spassky, said Thursday Fischer had formed him that he would conduct his own negotiations.

Edmondson denied, however, at he expressed any opinion at Fischer, of the United States, may have changed his mind about meeting Spassky. A Belgrade newspaper reported Sunday that Fischer had repudiated an agreement Edmondson reached for the players' share of a 24-game match. The newspaper said the agreement would have given the winner of the match 72 percent of the \$152,000 prize, with the rest going to the loser.

The newspaper, the daily Politika, also said its editor had been told by Edmondson to believe that Edmondson believed Fischer had no intention of playing Spassky for the title. Edmondson denied the latter report, saying it was "completely false."

As for the repudiation of the agreement, Edmondson said he did not comment on the report, saying from Fischer's cable Sunday from Belgrade, taking the position out of his hands, he had no contact with Fischer since then. I haven't been involved.

Fischer declined to comment on the report, reached at Grosjean, N.Y., where he is training, and told of the Belgrade report, hung up on the questioner.

Armed Forces Dominate Team for Basketball
INDIANAPOLIS, March 31 (UPI)—The Amateur Athletic Union announced yesterday an 11-man basketball team which will leave April 19 for a nine-game, six-city tour of the Soviet Union.

The squad includes four players at the coach from the AAU champion U.S. Armed Forces All-stars and two former Louisiana State University stars.

The head coach will be Bob Davis of Georgetown University, with Air Force Lt. Col. Floyd Davis of the Armed Forces All-stars as his assistant.

The four armed forces players are former Southern California player Don Crenshaw, former Force Academy players Cliff Adams and Gregg Popovich, and a Richards of Stonehill College.

LSU players named were Al Under and Bill Newton.

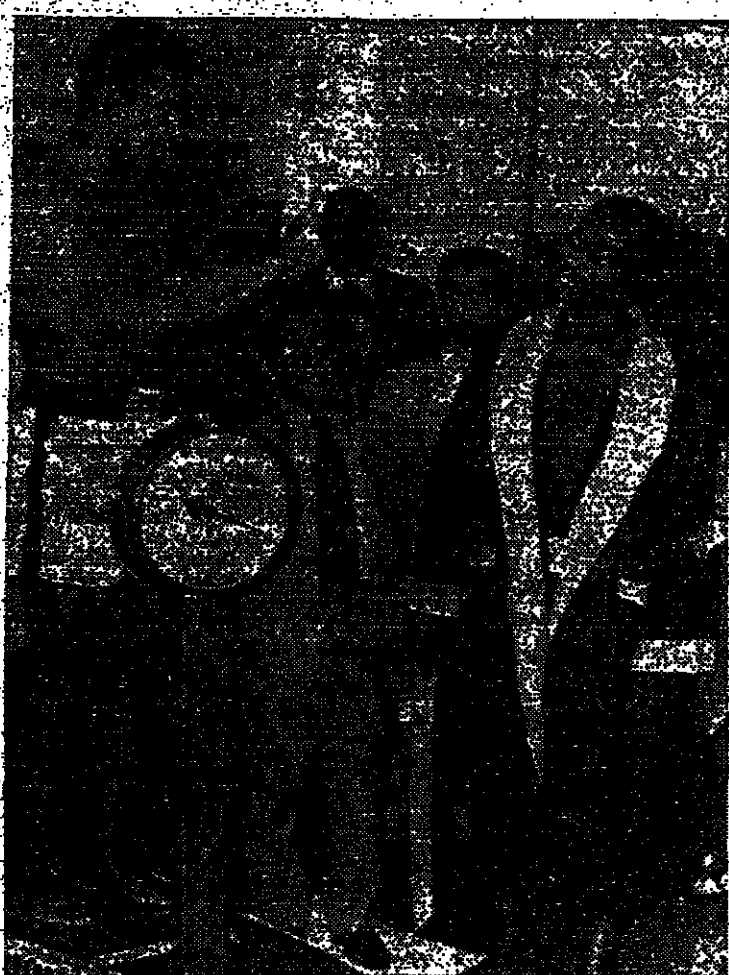
The other players were Henry Cole of Northeast Louisiana State, John Sutter of Tulane, and Casey of Kentucky, Jim Smith of Georgetown and Jerry Smith of Fresno State.

Women Get Chance to Boston Marathon
BOSTON, March 31 (Reuters)—Women's lib has gained an foothold with the announcement that women will run a special division of the Boston Marathon April 17, breaking a 50-year male-only tradition.

Sack director Will Cloney said women would have to meet some qualifying standards as men. They would have to run a marathon distance of 26.2 miles in 3 hours and 55 minutes in competitive time.

More than 1,000 men are expected to start.

Perito to Defend
BOSTON, March 31 (AP)—Old boxing champion Junior welterweight champion, Bruno Perito of Italy will defend his belt against Jose Hernandez of Spain in Turin June 17.



United Press International.
FIVE FINGER EXERCISE—Former heavyweight champion Muhammad Ali holds up five fingers at weigh-in in Tokyo to indicate to his opponent Mac Foster in what round he intends to score knockout in their 15-round bout today.

while in Puerto Rico, Jose Manuel Ibar, known as Urtain and European heavyweight champion, practices breathing in preparing for Monday fight with John Roman. Manager Yamil Chaade, right, also takes some air.

Foster, who stopped Pepi Ross, will meet here in a 15-round bout. The "excitement" as is now the usual procedure, started today as Ali and Foster exchanged insults and threats as they weighed in.

Foster scaled 211 3/4 and Ali 226.

As Ali mounted the scale, he shouted at Foster "round five" and held up five fingers.

Americans Lead Crews

Oxford, Cambridge to Dig Oars in Thames

By Mike Katz

LONDON, March 31 (UPI)—A Greek-born Harvard graduate who lives in Maine and is studying to become an underwater archaeologist will steer Oxford down the River Thames, which he would like to dig up some day, against favored Cambridge tomorrow in the Boat Race, an event that might come under an archaeological heading.

Heracles Yalouris, the coxswain of Harvard's undefeated lightweight eights the last two seasons, will have the underdog crew for the four and a quarter-mile race to Chiswick Bridge.

Cambridge has won the last four Boat Races and leads, 65 to 51, in the series that began in 1829.

Moreover, the Light Blue have four British Olympic rowing candidates and one ex-American Olympic oarsman, Gardner Cadwalader, University of Pennsylvania, class of 1970, and Mexico City 68.

Yalouris, now of South Portland, Maine, has been studying the Thames for the last three weeks by motor launch, familiarizing himself with the tricky currents and bends that make the Boat Race unlike other major rowing spectacles.

"What I'd like to do," he said, "is have them drain the river, clear away the garbage and see what's underneath. The Thames has got to be one of the greatest archaeological storehouses in the world."

Eight or nine years ago, he said, a Roman merchant vessel was "uncovered" by workmen digging sewer pipes. "You could probably dig 10 museums with what's underneath that river."

The banks will also be filled tomorrow with thousands of spectators for what has become, with the Grand National Steeplechase, one of England's most hallowed and otherwise meaningless sporting traditions.

"This is not high-caliber international rowing," said Cadwalader, who was fifth at the 1969 Olympics in the four-man, with a Richards of Stonehill College. "It is a very strange race."

Mikkola Drives A Ford Escort To Rally Lead

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania, March 31 (AP)—Hannu Mikkola of Finland, who learned to drive in the snow, took a narrow lead on dusty African trails today as the East African auto rally reached Kampala.

With more than half of the 6,180-kilometer (3,840-mile) event to go, Mikkola and co-driver Gunnar Palm of Sweden, in a British Ford Escort RS1600, had lost 187 rally points for lateness at time controls.

Forty-seven of the 88 starters had dropped out, including Jorgen Singh of Kenya, a local favorite who won the rally in 1968.

Singh's Escort developed suspension trouble. Jitendra Rawal and Ernest Gasper of Tanzania dropped out as their Datsun skidded off the road to avoid an elephant.

Two more Finnish drivers, Monte Carlo winners Rauno Atonen, in a Datsun 240Z, and Timo Makinen, Ford Escort RS1600, were only about an hour behind Mikkola.



Associated Press.
while in Puerto Rico, Jose Manuel Ibar, known as Urtain and European heavyweight champion, practices breathing in preparing for Monday fight with John Roman. Manager Yamil Chaade, right, also takes some air.

Foster, who stopped Pepi Ross, will meet here in a 15-round bout. The "excitement" as is now the usual procedure, started today as Ali and Foster exchanged insults and threats as they weighed in.

Foster scaled 211 3/4 and Ali 226. As Ali mounted the scale, he shouted at Foster "round five" and held up five fingers.

Americans Lead Crews

Oxford, Cambridge to Dig Oars in Thames

By Mike Katz

LONDON, March 31 (UPI)—A Greek-born Harvard graduate who lives in Maine and is studying to become an underwater archaeologist will steer Oxford down the River Thames, which he would like to dig up some day, against favored Cambridge tomorrow in the Boat Race, an event that might come under an archaeological heading.

Heracles Yalouris, the coxswain of Harvard's undefeated lightweight eights the last two seasons, will have the underdog crew for the four and a quarter-mile race to Chiswick Bridge.

Cambridge has won the last four Boat Races and leads, 65 to 51, in the series that began in 1829.

Moreover, the Light Blue have four British Olympic rowing candidates and one ex-American Olympic oarsman, Gardner Cadwalader, University of Pennsylvania, class of 1970, and Mexico City 68.

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Bucks Even Playoff Lakers Rally for 2-0 Series Lead

INGLEWOOD, Calif., March 31 (UPI)—The Los Angeles Lakers rallied in the final four minutes and scored 10 straight points to beat Chicago's ailing Bulls, 121-104, last night and take a 2-0 lead in their best-of-seven games National Basketball Association Western Conference playoff.

Wilt Chamberlain scored on a crucial goal-tending call with 1 minute 47 seconds remaining and added four clutch free throws in the last 48 seconds.

The Bulls played without starting center Tom Boerwinkle. Regular forward Bob Love and Chet Walker played though injured.

The Lakers trailed, 117-113, with 3:41 left but then went on their spree. Jerry West, the leading scorer with 37 points, tied the game at 117-117 with a pair of free throws. Then with 1:47 to go, Chicago rookie Clifford Ray was called for goal-tending on a dunk shot by the 7-foot-1 Chamberlain, giving the Lakers the lead for good.

Chamberlain finished with 24 points and 21 rebounds while Gail Goodrich hit 32 points for Los Angeles.

The Bulls made 50 of 84 field-goal attempts.

"I don't think I've ever seen a team shoot better than they (the Bulls) did and lose," said West. "We were fortunate to win."

Love led Chicago with 36 points but injured his left ankle with 5:31 to play and had to leave the game. Walker, suffering from a sore thigh, had 18 points in the first three quarters before leaving the game.

The status of Walker and Love is undetermined as the teams continue the best-of-seven game series at Chicago Sunday.

Bucks Even Series
MILWAUKEE, March 31 (AP)—Karlene Abdul-Jabbar scored 25 points last night, including nine in the third quarter, to lead the Milwaukee Bucks to a 113-93 victory over Golden State. It evened their NBA best-of-seven games Western Conference playoffs at 1-1.

Forwards Curtis Perry and Bob Dandridge added 22 and 21 for the Bucks, who shut off the fast break that had led the Warriors to a 117-106 upset Tuesday night.

Nate Thurmond led the Warriors with 33 points, but Jeff Mullins added only 14 and Jim Barnett 10. The two had combined for 59 points in the playoff opener.

The Bucks took command at 27-17 with 3 1/2 minutes left in the first quarter after outscoring the Warriors 14-10.

Flyers in Fourth In NHL's West
PHILADELPHIA, March 31 (UPI)—Philadelphia kept its National Hockey League playoff hopes alive with third-period goals by Rick Foley, Joe Watson and Bob Kelly as the Flyers scored a 3-1 victory over the Buffalo Sabres last night.

Foley's 10th goal of the season—a club record for a defenseman—triggered the third-period spree that moved Philadelphia into sole possession of fourth place in the West with 65 points, two behind third-place St. Louis and two ahead of fifth-place Pittsburgh at Philadelphia tomorrow.

NHL Standings
East Division
Boston 53 12 11 117 322 184
New York 48 15 12 109 311 195
Montreal 44 16 10 104 283 188
Toronto 33 30 14 78 289 186
Detroit 34 16 16 235 254
Buffalo 15 43 19 49 200 287
Vancouver 19 50 7 45 180 289
West Division
Chicago 44 17 13 103 248 165
Minnesota 35 22 12 94 209 161
St. Louis 28 37 11 67 206 219
Philadelphia 26 37 13 65 214 227
Pittsburgh 21 37 10 61 211 277
California 21 37 10 61 211 277
Los Angeles 19 49 8 46 193 237
Cleveland 19 49 8 46 193 237
Thursday's Games
Philadelphia 3, Buffalo 1 (Kelly, Watson, Foley, Lorenz).

Money Becomes Root Of Fun, Games Evil

By Red Smith

WASHINGTON, March 31 (UPI)—Moved by some strange compulsion to re-visit the scene, Bob Short returned to Washington the other day to tell listeners in the National Press Club why he took their baseball team to Texas. They paid \$4 each to hear him, which is a measure of inflation; six months ago, \$3.50 would have enabled them to watch Frank Howard swing a bat.

"If you think long enough," Sam Fogg, chairman of the board of the press club, said in his introduction, "you can think of something nice to say about Bob Short. We'll have Jack the Ripper as a speaker here later."

Short then repeated his threadbare explanation of how, in three seasons, he managed to ruin a franchise that others had operated for 68 years, sometimes with resounding success. He didn't phrase it exactly like that but snake oil salesmen are seldom distinguished for exactness. "What a bunch of humpty-dumplings I bought for my \$9.4 million," he said, ignoring a) the fact that Billy Martin is relying on some of those humpty-dumplings to help win a pennant for Detroit this summer, and b) the fact that no protestat of Short's check for \$9.4 million has ever been published. Short said he lost \$60,000 in his first year as owner of the Senators and \$1 million in his second. For such spectacular failure, the American League rewarded him with exclusive rights in the Dallas-Fort Worth area, perhaps the richest virgin territory on the continent. In baseball, this has become the typical American success story.

Failure Ahead
Especially in the American League, nothing succeeds like failure. When Ralph Evinrude and others bought the Seattle franchise for Milwaukee, the AL declined to reveal how much of the purchase price was secret profit for the men whose remarkable talents had made Seattle a disaster area in one short year.

A couple of months ago a group headed by Al Rosen, the old third baseman, sought to buy the Cleveland Indians from Vernon Stouffer for approximately what he had paid for the club, the price called for "absurd," saying he had dropped \$1.5 million of his own money on the promotion.

In other words, because the property was a proven loser, the price went up. Anybody can buy a delicatessen on a good corner where a steady profit is assured but if you want a store in a neighborhood where you're going to lose your shirt, you've got to pay plenty.

Of course, when baseball owners speak of dropping a million or so, they're often talking about apples or bananas, not dollars. The "loss" shown on the books may be a tax write-off or it may be balanced by salaries, expenses and other increments. It's easier to recite the infidel fly rule than translate the financial vernacular of some club owners.

Money Game
After turning down the Rosen group, Stouffer agreed to sell control of the Indians to Nick Mileti, who already had basketball and hockey teams in Cleveland. Painfully conscious of their effort in accepting an under-financed Bob Short, the AL owners made Mileti go through more operating capital before they would okay him.

Mileti said he was buying in as a community service, to have a little fun, and to make a buck. At the time, players were voting team by team to authorize a strike if the owners refused their demands for increased pension benefits. Since he had to be aware that a strike could clean him out of working capital before he could put a team on the field, Mileti must have been confident that agreement would be reached.

From time to time, owners and mouthpieces of the establishment pictured Marvin Miller, baseball's George Meany, as a master pitcher who hypothesizes the players. Al 24 major league baseball teams were polled and the vote was 663 to 10 in favor of a strike.

The clues suggest that if the players aren't in earnest, Marvin Miller has to be the glibest con man this side of Soapy Smith.

Big, Big Business
In other parts of the playground, Joe Kapp sees the National Football League for millions, challenging Pete Rozelle's authority; the Supreme Court ponders Curt Flood's attack on the baseball reserve system; a Vida Blue bill to outlaw the reserve system has been introduced in the California legislature; the Senate antitrust and monopoly subcommittee plans to resume hearings April 11 on the proposed merger of pro basketball's big leagues; Rep. Jack Kemp, R., N.Y., who used to be a quarterback, suggests that the \$20-million price tag on the Los Angeles Rams means football teams are making fatter profits than they admit.

Meanwhile, a war party of 11 invaded the long house of Edward Bennett Williams, president of Washington's pro football club, to protest the team's name, Redskins, as a "derogatory racial epithet." Representing various Indian organizations, the group included Ladonna Harris, wife of Sen. Fred Harris, D., Okla., president of the National Congress of American Indians.

Williams ordered the wagons drawn up in a circle.

Another Snead—J.C.—Ties 2 for First in Greensboro

By Lincoln A. Werden

GREENSBORO, N.C., March 31 (UPI)—J. C. Snead, whose golfing uncle, Sam, had won here before he was born, shared the first-round lead yesterday in the \$200,000 Greater Greensboro Open at 66.

Under conditions so unfavorable that officials permitted contestants to lift and clean the ball within the boundary-lined fairways, the younger Snead tied Julius Boros and Miller Barber with his five-under-par round over the wet Sedgefield Country Club course.

Sam Snead, who will be 60 on May 27, has won eight Greensboro Opens beginning in 1938, about 2 1/2 years before Jesse Carlyle Snead was born in Hot Springs, Va. Sam shot a 70 yesterday.

In a group of runners-up at 67 were Allen Miller of Pensacola, Fla., a rookie and former Canadian champion Bruce Crampton, Deane Beman and Rod Curl.

"If you had to play the ball as we usually do, I don't think you'd break 100," said J. C., who has played in every one of the 11 tour events this season.

Lee Trevino and Arnold Palmer carded 68 and 69 over the rolling 7,034-yard, par-71 layout.

Palmer, who was using contact lenses for the first time in major competition, took a double bogey at the 225-yard 16th, a par three when his tee shot fell into the creek.

At 68 with Trevino were Don January, Paul Harvey, Tom Weiskopf, Doug Sanders and Lee Elder, among others.

Palmer's 69 bracket also included Tony Jacklin of England, Lenzy Watkins, Steve Melnyk, Dave Stockton, Robert Green, Bobby Nichols, John Lister and Dave Michelberger. It was the third year in a row that Watkins had an opening 69 here.

Gary Player of South Africa, who won last Sunday at New Orleans, was in at 70.

FIRST-ROUND LEADERS
Julius Boros 66-22-68
J.C. Snead 66-22-68
Miller Barber 66-22-68
Dean Beman 66-22-68
Bruce Crampton 66-22-68
Allen Miller 66-22-68
Lee Trevino 68-22-69
Rod Curl 68-22-69
Ken Siff 68-22-69
American Leads
ROME, March 31 (UPI)—Larry

made a down payment on your house yet? You are in trouble mister."

This was a reference to Ali's earlier statement that he would never return to the United States if he lost to Foster.

Foster, ranked ninth, has suffered one defeat against 30 victories—he was kayoed in six rounds by Jerry Quarry. All his victories were within the distance in a professional career that began four years ago. Ali has 24 victories, 21 inside the distance, and one defeat, to Frazer.

The scheduled bout is set for noon Tokyo time (0800 GMT) and will be seen live on closed-circuit television in the United States and Canada.

All is guaranteed \$200,000 for his fourth fight since he lost to Frazer March 9, 1971. Foster is guaranteed \$80,000.

Tickets for the bout at the 15,000-seat Martial Arts Hall are scaled from \$10 to \$100.

Griffith Wins
LOS ANGELES, March 31 (AP)—Smile Griffith, five times a world champion, moved closer to another title shot with a unanimous decision over Ernie (Indian Red) Lopez in a 10-round bout last night.

Griffith, 153, of New York, is eight years older than Lopez, who is 28. But the veteran won the fight with a strong finish.

Lopez, 152, of Arcadia, Calif., is the No. 1 welterweight contender and was seeking a return shot at champion Jose Napoles as well as revenge for a close loss to Griffith a year ago.

There were no knockdowns or cuts in the close fight. Griffith led 5-4 on two judges' cards and 5-3 on the third.

Griffith, who was welterweight champion three times and twice middleweight titleholder, is seeking a shot at middleweight champion Carlos Monzon of Argentina. He was stopped by Monzon in the 14th round in Buenos Aires last September.

The victory was the 74th for Griffith, against 12 losses. Lopez is 43-9-1.

A field of 53 pros are shooting for top prize money of \$1.5 million here (\$2,580), among them favored Roberto Bernardini of Italy, who carded a 75 today.

Vic Bennett of Australia was among the 73 and Larry Thomas of Dallas had a 74.

At 75 were Peter McGuinness of Britain, Greg Pitzer of Los Angeles, Jesse Vaughn of Australia, Alistair Thomson of Britain, Santos Lopez of Spain and Dieter Ohle of West Germany.

Official of ILTF Sees Progress In South Africa
LONDON, March 30 (Reuters)—Basil Reay, secretary of the International Lawn Tennis Federation, said here yesterday that "tremendous progress has been made in South Africa toward the elimination of racial distinction."

Reay, who has returned from a seven-day visit to South Africa, said: "It is three years since I last went to South Africa, and I was delighted to find that this time the president of the nonwhite association was able to sit with me in the stands and watch play in the Federation Cup."

"Furthermore, seven nonwhite South Africans were playing in the championships there this week."

But Reay, who is also honorary secretary to the Davis Cup Nations, refused to predict the outcome of a special subcommittee meeting in Copenhagen on April 14 to decide whether South Africa should play in the Cup.

South Africa was voted back into the Cup in January after being barred from the event for the past two years. But the special committee who received their entry for the 1973 competition has since received many protests against South African participation.

Nastase Gains Semis
MONTE CARLO, March 31 (UPI)—Top-seeded Ilie Nastase of Romania today advanced to the semifinals in the \$20,000 Monte Carlo open tennis tournament with a 6-3, 6-1, 4-6, 6-1 victory over Hungary's Peter Szabo.

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...If you want TAX-FREE money... go Austrian Lottery.
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\$ + 55% of the tickets are winners
+ 1st prize: \$215,000
+ First drawing day: MAY 10th.
Total Prize Money: \$6,797,483

...If you want to know more about the Austrian Lottery, write today, using coupon, for brochure and ticket application form to J. B. PROKOPFF, the official distributor.
(This offer does not apply to French citizens.)

But Lucius Allen and Jabbar connected to give the Bucks a 65-47 half-time lead.

Milwaukee opened a 65-55 lead in the third quarter.

Jabbar swept 22 rebounds for the Bucks while Thurmond and Clyde Lee had 18 apiece for the Warriors.

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